's Family School. NEWTON, MASS.

Beckwith will open, y in May, his FAMILY

William Jackson, Prof. H. B. sq., Rev. Lyman Gilbert, Rev. Annasa Walker, Esq. William Baron Stow, Boston; Hos. ridge: Rev. Milton Badger



the paper filled almost exclu-itter. By the advice of many nearly every religious denom-cribers are confessedly among and energetic portion of cou-ntly assure advertisers, wheth-def abolitionism, that they will to avail themselves of the op-dof enlarging the number of sellers of all classes, whether igious, will find the Liberator quite as advantageous as any of the day. Especially will serget to advertise in our colof the day. Especially created and advertise in our col-elate in any manner to the re-ter physical or moral; since no lively an interest in all these of anti-slavery papers. Mo-sses, who do business in the gaged in the retail trade, will ge to advertise in the Libera do so. Our terms, it will be first page, are very reasonable. for patronage, from our friends opponents.

THE LIBERATOR.

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n. Adams, Paucucket; Wm sorge S. Gould, Warteick. ge W. Benson, Brooklyn; S. Peter Osborn, New-Haten, Varietch; — John S. Hall, East

denedict and Thomas Van Ran--Charles S. Morton, Albany; teles : - John H. Barker, Pers; Waterloo; -- Charles Marrioti,

Waterloo;—Charles shares.

C. Howell, Alleghany;—J. B.
I. Preston, West Gree;—JoThomas Peart, Enterprise;—
usellville;—B. Kent, Andres; a
lomorton;—Rev. C. A. Boyd.
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dinam Hills, Iberlin;—James
Holmes, New Lisban;—Josph

MASTER GENERAL.

- A Postmaster may enclose publisher of a newspaper, we a third person, and frank the

it money should always designment it is to be credited

THE LIBERATOR: PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL.

Oliver Johnson, General Agent: To whom all remittances are to be made, and

TERMS .- \$2 50 per annum, payable in ador \$3.00 at the expiration of six months.

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HERT MR. ISAAC KNAPP, the late publisher, asferred his interest in the subscription-list entrox, for two years from the first of Janu-the pecuniary concerns of the Labratron ader the direction and supervision of a comusing of the following gentlemen: FRAN CHERL PHILBRICK ELLIS GRAV LOB.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. X .-- NO. 30.

THE LIBERATOR.

Faith without Werks. who has been accustomed to read the does that party in our country which ealls itself c, can have failed to observe that the fundales on which it professes to be based are the those which lie at the foundation of the y enterprise. The party, in fact, seeks to macy in the government of the country ating itself as the advocate of the ' larges for all -as the friend, par excellence, of the classes, as well as the poor and the oppressed my of all schemes for the aggrandizement a at the expense of the many-the opposer of olies and special privileges, which send to the poor and unfortunate-in short, as seeking out in practice the sublime precept of the bor of Reform- Whatsoever ve would that ald do unto you, do ve even so to them ' Inthe leaders of the party do not hesitate to quote ext as embodying the very essence of that de which they seek to promote.

could be natural to expect that a party recogniz principles so pure and exalted, and abounding in and liberal professions, would be prompt to alf against that worst of all monopolies, SLA-But, strange anomaly! we find as a matter t the very party which makes these profesof attachment to the great doctrine of equal is the zealous patron and defender,-perhaps we rather say the pliant tool and slaves, -of an inwhich has placed its iron heel upon the necks ions of human beings, made bavoe of all their

tention has been drawn to this mortifying at between profession and practice, at the presime, by the perusal of a letter addressed by His ellency the Governor of this Commonwealth to a of his political friends, in Worcester, who evited him to unite with them in celebrating the niversary of the nation's birth. We will not he inclination we feel to quote a portion of the er to which we allude, and to append to it a few Governor Morton says-

Free government, to be permanent and secur ounded on equality-equality of rights and equal rights of acquisition and enjoyment (1) sequal in obligation, though not in degree. overs, mental and physical, with which we wed, are unequal and various, but admiraated to their proper application to the multifa-wants and comforts of human life, and all and wonderfully adapted to the promotion of atest happiness of the whole. He who faith-erforms the part sssigned to him, will fulfil of his creation, and be entitled to his apreward. (2) He who profitably employs talents entrusted to him, will no more perperform his duty, than he who does the same one talent. But the benefits of their relabors, and the fruits and rewards thereof. in the productions of his own industry, (3) and numeration of each should be in exact propor the utility of his services. (4) Let not those blessed neglect to employ their own talents. seek to filch from the less favored ones the pit

of their earnings. (5)
unificent Providence has made ample provifor the whole human family.(6) But the unequal unjust distribution of his bounties by his chil-makes countless thousands mourn.' Great ities of condition-the extremes of poverty ith, are alike unfavorable to free institution to the virtue, intelligence, and happiness of the (7) In those communities where the great-gree of equality prevails among their members, ligence, virtue and felicity. (8) It should, theree, ever be the leading object in the institution of vernment to promote so desirable a state. (9) With different capacities of men perfect equality is stationable. But how shall the nearest approxi-ation be made? Not by diminishing the stimu-sis [10] to industry, for this is the ordinance of od; not by weakening the rights of property, for ey should be deemed sacred, (11) nor by restrainits disposition or descent, for this is alike bene parents and children—but by holding out highest motives to industry and frugality, by ensuring to labor, mental and physical, a re exactly proportionate to its utility. Let ever have undoubting assurance that he will receive share in the common stock, in the exact ratio of mragement, which human power can offer promote the intelligence, virtue and happiness of

th is the high aim of Democracy. (13) If, like llhuman institutions, it is imperfect and fails of le accomplishment of its whole object, it is a rea-ma for increased efforts on the part of its friends to aprove it (14) rather than of discouragement at its

(1) If the Governor is sincere in this declaration is confidence in the 'permanency' and 'security of the 'free government' which exists in our country lust be very small; for, so far from being founded on equality of rights and duties,' and ' equal rights of acsusition and enjoyment,' it openly and directly plun ers hundreds of thousands of all their rights, and will allow them to acquire nothing and possess nothing for their own happiness; and by the policy it has pursued for the last fifty years, it has countenanced and susbined a system which holds millions more in the same degraded and servile condition.

(2) What does his Excellency think of those demotrats who assume the right to fix ' the end ' to which all 'the powers, mental and physical,' not of themselves, but of others, shall be directed, and who, after their victims have 'faithfully performed the part assigned them, allow them the 'appropriate reward' stripes for the back and chains for the limbs.

(3) We call upon the South to take notice that the democratic Governor of Massachusetts avows a principle here, which, if carried out, would instantly emancipate every one of her slaves. Will the Globe sound a note of alarm?

(4) If men at the South were remunerated in exproportion to the utility of their services,' whose would be the soil and productions of that vast but blighted portion of the country?

(5) Those southern democrats who have so long subsisted by ' filching from the less favored ones' their midst not only the pittance of their carnings, but their heaven-born rights, should give heed to this admonition of his Excellency.

(6) We will not allow ourselves to doubt that the fovernor meant to include the people of color as a part of the whole human famity."

(7) Are there any ' inequalities of condition,' or any extremes of poverty and wealth,' worthy to be compared with those which prevail at the South, or whose fluence upon 'free institutions' and 'the virtue, insence and happiness of the people 'is one hun-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUI COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

NOTAMINIA MENT

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1840.

long as they are permitted to exist?

(8) If this principle is correct,-and who will que on it?-then it follows that there is comparatively but a small amount of 'intelligence, virtue and felici-

(9) 'The leading object' of government should be -what? Why, says the Governor, 'to promote THE GREATEST DEGREE OF EQUALITY,' in order o secure 'the highest degree of intelligence, virtue and felicity.' Then, surely, its first step should be to bolish slavery. We ask his Excellency whether the party to which he belongs has wielded the government for the last twelve years in a manner to promote this 'LEADING OBJECT?' We ask him whether it was to promote 'the greatest degree "capuality' that the President of the United States dedged himself to veto any bill which might be passed practical results, which has had a tendency to melt by Congress, without the consent of the slaveholding States, to annihilate the traffic in human flesh at the eat of government, and strike the chains from thousands of his innocent fellow-beings?

(10) What does the Governor think of the WHIP a 'stimulant to industry,' and of his democratic brothren at the South, who administer it? Is that among the 'stimulants' which he would not have 'di-

(11) What then shall be said of those who not only eny to millions of their fellow-creatures the 'sacred right 'to acquire property, but who even sell men, men and children as mere articles of merchandise

(12) Here is an important truth, well expressed-a rhetorical flourish '? We beg of our friend not to renwith which abolitionists have been seeking for years der his professions of democracy a hissing and a byto impress upon the people both at the South and at word, and pluck down upon his soul the better execrathe North. They have sought to give to 'every one' tions of millions of 'devoted children of sorrow and of the three millions of slaves in our country 'an tears,' by supporting as rulers men who seek not to undoubting assurance that he will receive a share in 'melt' but to rivet more firmly the chains which the common stock in the exact ratio of his contribu- have so long held the 'enslaved African' in bondage tions to it, and they have steadfastly maintained that Let him show the soundness of his faith by corresthis simple act of justice, instead of tending to make ponding works. Let him, in short, 'CLEAVE TO THE the slaves vagabonds and thieves, would 'furnish the PRINCIPLE,' and if for so doing, his party should forhighest encouragement, which human power can offer, to promote the intelligence, virtue and happiness whole.' We are glad to see this doctrine en- jags of millions, now sighing for the freedom which dorsed by so high authority as the Governor of the State of Massachusetts. We would just remind him, however, that ' faith without works is dead.'

(13) It may be 'the high aim of Democracy '-bu is it the object of the democratic party, as at present organized? Let its subserviency to the slave power

Another Specimen.

Since the foregoing article was in type, we have city, addressed to a committee who mad in-riced non-to unite with his political friends in celebrating the 4th of July at Medfield. Mr. Sumuer is a man of which he was honored by a committee of the demotalents and of great private worth, and on two occa- cratic party. sions has been the democratic candidate for Congress, in this District. His answers to the questions of ablitionists were, as many of our readers will remember, far more satisfactory than those of the rival canever this may be, the democracy of his letter, so far at these

The true spirit of Democracy is never retrograde. Its march is onward, casting off all opposition, especially from artificial or accidental causes; and this spirit, we rejoice to believe, will one day pervade the world; for we regard it as a part of Him who has made of one blood all nations of more than the spirit of the spirit of Him who has the spirit of the spi the people is destined finally, to become the supreme law of every land. In the progress of events, by which this great end is to be accomplished, and millions redeemed from moral and political degradation, many of the great and the mighty of the earth, as estimated by men, are to be brought low, and the humble to be raised up. The crown shall fall from the nead of the King, thrones shall rumble into dust, and the sceptre, in the hands of the proudest potentate, shall be dashed in pieces like a potter's vessel. The humble peasant, redeemed from his long night of bondage and ignorance, shall walk abroad in all the pride of conscious freedom; and the chains of the enslaced African, the devoted child of sorrow and tears, shall melt, and run down like water, before the ardor of excited benevolence.

ted benevolence. There is a spirit in man, and the Most High has neart, engraven as it were on the palms of his hands, and continued by every thing around him, tells him hat ALL men are born free and equal; that no man, no body of men, whatever be their rank or station in life, by fortene, ancestry, or other adventitious cause, shall income over him, but by his own voluntary suffrage. This is right, and is as unchangeable as the Author of our being.

In conclusion, I will only remark, that the great, ding characteristic of the democratic principle, and at which more than all others, commends it to the vor of the people, is that it embraces in its design, and cherishes with equal care the common good of al and extends to all, without distinction, the due reward

African, we are authorized to believe that he had hat bloody system in mind while penning his letter. Such democracy, we may add, will meet a hearty resonse in the bosoms of all, of whatever party, who have any just apprehension of the great principles of We understand that the members of the Rev. Dr

such as the connection of sound principles with wrong Courant. practice never fails to excite. We will quote it :

lied to posterity.

we highly respect, where were his conscience and his integrity as a man and a Christian, when he penned give him the credit of being friendly to the cause of the foregoing paragraph? How could he, in view of Foreign Missions, if he were to conduct in relation to

and Van Buren, to the SLAVE POWER, stand up and declare those administrations to have been conducted in harmony with the principles or democracy which he had so eloquently and forcibly portrayed in other parts of his letter? Have those administrations, we ask here consolit to the standard of the host of the heads of those administrations, we ask, been careful to wants of the heathen, or to urge upon them their ob- for the offices for which they have been respective cherish with equal care the COMMON GOOD OF ligations to send them the gospel? ALL,' and to 'extend to ALL, WITHOUT DIS-TINCTION, the due reward of merit'? Have they 'acknowledged no aristocracy but that of personal worth '? Have they carried out in practice the principle, ' that no man or body of men, whatever be their rank or station in life, by fortune, ancestry or other adventitious cause, shall have dominion over 'a human Summer point us to any thing in their character and the chains of the enslaved African, the devoted child

portion of their victims who are 'enslaved' at the eat of government, could receive his official signature without their consent? We say with Mr. Sunner, 'LET US CLEAVE TO THE PRINCIPLE, ' AS THAT WHICH ALONE CAN SAVE OUR COUNTRY;' but will be tell us how we can so, and at the same time support an administration which treads 'the principle' under its feet as 'a mere sake him, he will be rewarded a thousand fold in the

of sorrow and tears '? Was it 'the ardor of excited

benevolence ' which induced 'our present national

Chief Magistrate' to pledge himself to the lordly

Faith AND Works.

he has so eloquently portrayed.

A GENUINE DEMOCRAT. There is at least one man whose professions of denocracy are not a mere 'sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.' No person will doubt the truth of our state ment who has ever enjoyed the privilege of an acshall be our object to 'improve it,' until its practices quaintance with that steadfast and venerable abolition shall correspond with its professions. We shall look ist, Setu Serague, of Duxbury. We have already for the hearty co-operation of the Governor in the informed our readers that he attended an anti-slavery celebration of the 4th of July at Abington. He re ceived an invitation to preside at a democratic celebration in his own town, but chose to devote the day to labors more directly calculated to advance the prineen a letter from BRADFORD SUMMER, Esq. of this ciples to which he has been so ardently evoted

Although sixty-four years have now rolled away since the American Congress declared that they held it to be a self-evident truth that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creaber, far more satisfactory than those of the rival can-didate. It is currently reported that he looks upon the anti-slavery movement with a favorable eye. Howthese United States in the most abject slavery. Have not the children of the revolutionary fathers

world; for we regard it as a part of Him who has made of one blood all nations of men. The voice of of the government towards the Indians; and I think the people is destined finally, to become the suprement that President Van Buren very prematurely and un-

divine right of kings and nobles, is not contended for in this country, the right to make our fellow There is a spirit in man, and the Most High has ven him understanding. A law written in his leart, engraven as it were on the palms of his hands, and confirmed by every thing around him, tells him hat ALL men are born free and equal; that no man, would hald any part of our fellow men in slavery, is not republican or Christian. The motto of true democrats is, no slavery, equal rights, protected by

I wish you a pleasant and happy day; and whilst I wish you a pleasant and nappy day, and while you rejoice that you are free, I go to unite with others in prayer to Almighty God, that he would interpose his almighty power, that three millions of our colored bretiren, now in slavery, may enjoy the same blessing. Yours most respectfully, colored bretiren, now in Same blessing. Yours most respectfully, SETH SPRAGUE.

and extends to all, wetflood distinction, the due reward of merit. It acknowledges no anistocracy, but that of personal worth. No man, in its estimation, is great or small, high or low, honorable or otherwise, by mere alliance with wealth or ancestry. This opens a wide field for honorable competition to all. The strongest inducements are extended to virtuous action. He who will, may enter the list—the goal to be reached is equally distant from all, and merit takes the prize. The letter from which we have taken the foregoing with the whig party ' TO PONDER WELL THE TRUTH Democracy like this, involving the overthrow of all Richmond Enquirer, the Charleston Telescope, and oppression, must necessarily be the foe of slavery; and from the allusion of Mr. Sumner to the 'enslaved' the Harrisburgh Keystone say? And how will Mr. Van Buren and John C. Calhoun relish the dish which a veteran democrat of 80 years has set before them? We hope they will 'read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest 'the truths which it embodies.'

have any just apprehension of the great principles of freedom; and we regard it as a significant sign of the times, that such sentiments and allusions are found in the political correspondence of the day.

There is another paragraph, however, in the letter

There is another paragraph, however, in the letter too, and is not expected to interfere with the annual to the approaching augment.—Con. of Mr. Summer, which we have read with emotions contribution during the approaching autumn .- Con

Dr. Hawes has professed to be an abolitionist for Such is a brief view of some of the blessings which, several years. Can any body inform us how much under Providence, we have been permitted, for years, as a nation, to enjoy; and such is a faint outline of the character and practical results of the true principote to be character and provide to be character and p ples of democracy, as they have been administered by our present national Chief Magistrate, and by his illustrious predecessor. Let us then cleave to this people, as one which it is their duty to sustain in conprinciple, as our chief temporal good, as that which alone can save our country, and hand it down unsulments to the one grand object of keeping his church We ask Mr. Summer seriously, as a gentleman whom united, to the sacrifice of the claims of the slave: cedth part so 'unfavorable,' as that which they the facts which stared him in the face, demonstrating that cause as he does in relation to the anti-slavery

There are scores of clergymen in the country, who are ready to profess abolitionism any where but in their own pulpits, (the very place where, above all heart; and whereas, through this love of despotic others, it is their duty not only to profess but to prac-power, and unrighteous dominion existing in the in-tice.) to whose course and position we would call dividual mind, both Church and State are engaged others, it is their duty not only to process but the strength of the strength They may be known by their zealous efforts to gag to cry aloud in the cause guilty silence has provoked alarm they manifest about 'no-governmentism,' 'Garisonism, &c. Most of them will doubtless have ourage to preach against these last-mentioned hereies,' which threaten to deprive them of their ' place !

aristocrats and oppressors at the South, that no act To We copy the following from the Bay State of Congress, designed to 'melt the chains' from that

> Boston, July 13, 1840. DEAR SIR,—Having been informed that my name before the public as a candidate for a Presidential Elector, nominated by an abolition Convention, permit me to say, if this be the fact, of which I had o official information, that it is without my knowl Yours with respect, S. G. SHIPLEY. edge or consent.

It may be well to state in this connection, that Mr. Shipley has resigned his seat in the Board of the Masachusetts A. S. Society.

First of Angust.

This day, around which cluster so many hallowed ssociations, is near at hand. It is the colored man's mouth. fourth of July, and abolitionists ought to devote it to forts in behalf of the cause of the slave. Many of our colored friends in this city, we understand, have made arrangements for a dinner at Lynn. approving smiles of a good conscience, and the bless-

COMMUNICATIONS.

Annual Meeting of the Old Colony (Plymouth Co.) A. S. Society.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Rev. Daniel Thomas's meeting-house in Abing-ton, July 4th. The tried friends of the cause aston, July 4th. The tried friends of the cause as-sembled in goodly numbers, and the day passed off in a most delightful manner. The President having called the meeting to order, prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel J. May. The choir then sung in a spirited manner, an original anthem, called the 'Sab-bath Morn,' composed by Henry H. Brigham. Mr. May then delivered an address, which was eloquent and exceedingly interesting.

The following persons were then appointed a Business Committee:—Oliver Johnson, J. A. Collins, Nathaniel Whiting, John Allen, John Colla-

nate a list of officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Joshua Perry, Horatio G. Wood, Jairus Lincom, Win. P. Ripiey, Samuel Rand.

The Secretary then read the annual report, which was accepted by the Society and ordered to be printed in the different newspapers in the county, with the request that the editor of the Liberator make extracts from it proportioned to the space he can afford in his columns. The meeting then adjourned to meet in the afternoon at 1-2 part and the content of the universal proportion of the universal pr ourned to meet in the afternoon at 1-2 past one

AFTERNOON.

The Society came to order agreeably to adjournment. The business committee then reported the following resolutions, which, after considerable dision of the first resolution, the cominations reported the following officers of the Society for the ensuing year-which

report was accepted, viz:
Rev. Daniel Thomas, of Abington, President;
Wm. T. Brigges, Scituate, Secretary; Ichabod Morton, Plymouth, Treasurer; Horatio G. Wood, Gershom Bradford, Alexander Wood, Abraham Washburn, Samuel Reed, Anson Robbins, Seth Drew, Dea. Wm. P. Ripley, Vice Presidents; Rev. Daniel Thomas, Wm. T. Briggs, H. G. Wood, Ichabod Morton, Rev. Samuel J. May, Samuel Stevens, Seth Drew, Joshua Perry, Managers.

The resolutions were then adopted as follows:

The resolutions Whereas, Daniel Webster, a Senator in Congress Whig celebration in the city of Alexandria, on the 11th of June last, committed himself strongly in fa-vor of slavery, by pledging himself to the people present, among whom were some of the most shame-less robbers of God's poor, to oppose the measures of the abolitionists; declaring his determination to do all in his power to prevent the success of those measures which would divide the Whigs of the South from the Whigs of the North, (referring to abolition) and telling the South that he and his political friends, entertained the same sentiments with their own, in regard to their entire and individual control over the question of slavery; and whereas, Daniel Webster, by thus basely bowing the knee to the dark spirit of slavery, has adopted a course unworthy of an honorable mind, which ought to subject him to the emphatic condemnation of all good men, and which is a libel upon a large portion of his constituents; therefore,

Resolved, That the son of New-England who ives his influence in support of that 'work of hell, foul and dark,' American slavery, disgraces the land of his birth; and if Mr. Webster, as he was in 1820, at the centennial celebration at Plymouth, wer is judge, would be condemned, 'if not purified, to eave New-England,—nay, to be put out of the circle of human sympathies and human regards; more even than this, he would be debarred all communion ith civilized men.'
Resolved, That we utterly deny having any thing

in common, any fellowship with the spirit of slavery and we mean to use all lawful means for the extinc tion of that accursed system, even though the Whigs of the South are thereby separated from the Whigs of the North,—even though the whole whig party with its equally guilty rival, which falsely as-

Resolved, That the South has not, in the language of Mr. Webster, 'the entire and individual forming rival opposing organizations, and rolling the control over the subject of slavery,' inasmuch as the North directly supports slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Territories where it exists; lists objected to this society, that it has attempted enses the domestic slave trade; pledges her whole to settle, and has settled the abstract question

have always exerted, and must continue to exert, so the subserviency of the administrations of Jackson enterprise? Would they be satisfied if he merely at their base subserviency to the slaveholding power;

gations to send them the gospel?

There are scores of clergymen in the country, who

seminate truth among the people in regard to the character of slavery, and the relation which they man or body of men, who the our support to any them to keep the slave in bondage, or in any way

obstruct the free progress of his cause. Whereas. The church and ministry of this land are emphatically the great conservators of the pub-lic morals, and exercise a greater influence in moulding public sentiment, than any other class of the community; and whereas, they have pre-eminently distinguished themselves as a body in opposition to principles and measures of the abolitionists: thus rendering them more guilty than any other portion of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That no abolitionist can consistently support any church or any minister whose influence is given in aid of slavery, who throws obstacles in the way of our cause, either by apologising for this system, by refusing to speak out at all proper times against it, or give other evidence that they have not the welfare of the slave at heart.

Resolved, That, in the present crisis in the anti-

slavery cause, it is the duty of every abolitionist to make liberal pecuniary contributions for its support; and that in the opinion of this society the sum of two thousand dollars should be raised immediately for the Mass. A. S. Society in the County of Ply-Resolved, That we disapprove of abolitionists

forming themselves, as such, into a political party, and we rejoice that the great body of the abolitionists have not given their sanction to that measure.

Resolved, That we meet this day with mixed emo-

tions of joy and grief, thanksgiving and sorrow; with joy and thanksgiving to God, that he has not come out in judgment against this guilty nation, no dealt with us as our sins have deserved; with grief and sorrow, that this day finds three millions of our colored brethren in the most abject bondage; with joy and thanksgiving that so many philanthropists and Christians, both in Europe and America, are now united in devising ways and means to hasten

the happy jubilee of freedom to the slave.

Resolved, That we rejoice that the American and
Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, with their
numerous auxiliaries, can now harmonize and act in unison in all their measures for the freedom of the

Resolved, That we rejoice that so few have se-

Resolved, That we rejoice that so few have se-ceded from the old Plymouth County A. S. Society, as the fact shows a stability of principle worthy of the descendants of the Pilgrims. Resolved, That we tender our hearty and sincere thanks to those men and women who chartered a steambout at a thousand dollars expense, left their daily labor and business, repaired to New York, and

tee; and whereas, we conceive it to be of the ut-most importance that the parent society should have such a paper, through which to spread its principles

through the country; therefore,
Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course
taken by the present Executive Committee in early following resolutions, which, after considerable dis-cussion, were adopted by the Society. Pending the tional Anti-Slavery Standard, and we trust it will ee receive a generous and ample support from the anti-of slavery public.

On motion of Rev. Samuel J. May, Voted, That the sincere thanks of this Society be tendered to our late venerable President for his faithfulness and unremitting diligence in discharging the duties of that office; and that he be earnestly requested, whenev-

er he is able, to attend our meetings.

Voted, That the thanks of this Society be pre ented to the proprietors of this house for the privilege of meeting in it; and to the friends here for their hospitable entertainment. Voted, That the thanks of the Society be present-

ed to Rev. Samuel J. May for his address this day delivered, and that a copy be requested for the press. Voted, That the Annual Report be printed in a mphlet form, in connexion with the address, Voted, That when the Society adjourn it shall be

to meet at Kingston the first day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that a meeting of the Executive Committee be held at the same place at 8 o'clock, A. M. Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Liberator and Cradle of Liberty, and such county papers as may feel disposed to copy

The meeting, on the whole, was one of deep interest. A delightful spirit reigned throughout. The resolutions were ably and eloquently discussed by Messrs. May, Collins, Johnson, Whiting, Reed and others. The resolution couching the duty of abo-litionists at the ensuing Presidential election was adopted by rising, with but one dissenting vote. We believe that the abolitionism of the Old Colony is yet sound, and we trust that a new impulse has been given to the cause by the proceedings of this day.

DANIEL THOMAS, President.

WM. T. BRIGGS, Secretary.

Letter from Rev. Sumner Lincoln

Mr. Editor:
In closing a nine months agency for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society I wish to say a few words in regard to this society.

THE CHARGES URGED AGAINST IT. I have repeatedly and with great care examined these charges, both before and since my agency, and I cannot refrain from expressing my ever increasing astonishment, that they should ever have been urged by any man professing any regard for the rights of man, any regard for truth, any friend-ship for the slave. But so it is. Objections are urged, party with its equally guilty rival, which raisely assumes the title of 'democratic,' should be broken into fraginents, scattered to the winds of heaven, and like the 'baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a like the 'baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a Objections set forth in official documents as the osciety and

physical power to prevent the slave from obtaining woman's rights in all the relations of life, and affirm physical power to prevent the slave from obtaining his freedom by the same means the white people of this country used to obtain theirs, to restore the full this country used to obtain theirs, to restore the full this country used to obtain theirs, to restore the full this country used to obtain theirs, to restore the full this can be expected to be settled has been gress to enable it to maintain its hateful dominion over the bodies and souls of men; therefore it is the right and the solemn duty of the North to withdraw the support she has so long given to slavery, and to use all lawful and constitutional means for its destruction throughout the land. struction throughout the land.

Who are so much opposed,—opposed professedly on Whoreas, Alartin Van Buren, Wm. Henry Harrison, James K. Poik and John Tyler, the democration with men, for the promulgation of anti-slavery platform with men, for the promulgation of anti-slavery truth, act consistently, and lift their voices President of the United States, are all either slave-holders, or have rendered themselves notorious by occasions? Why not be consistent and put to siAGENTS.

MAINE .- Jas. Clarke, Hayne ;- Edward Southwick,

MAINE.—Jas. Clarke, Bayne;—EdwardSouthwick, Jugusta;—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Hampshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—N
P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover,
Vermont.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Fervisburg;
Massachuserris.—Win. E. Kimball, Topsfield;—
Mosse Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isaac Steaths, Mansfield;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Saugus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. A. S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lovell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—Win. Henderson, Hanover;—Win. Carrathers, Ameebury Milis;—Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Wortester;—Win. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bud, Taunton;
—N. A. Borden, New-Eedford;—Alvan Ward, Ashburnham;—Saml. I. Rice, Northborough.—[L] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 499

lence every female singer, as in union most complete with men, she pours forth religious sentiment in most enchanting strains, in the very house and in the very cause of the professed church of God? Why this outrage upon principle and all decency? Oh! it is the custom! Custom! wicked custom! is this to govern men who profess to be all principle, all cowesines?

'NO-HUMAN GOVERNMENT-NON-RESISTANCE.' These are charged upon the society as her doc-These are charged upon the society as her determines and as most weightly objections against her. These charges against the society never have been proved, for the plain reason there is no truth in them. These doctrines have never been endorsed by the society; not one-fifth part of her members hold them. These doctrines I never have embracial entire here. Leven been called upon by the soed, neither have I ever been called upon by the so-

ed, neither have I ever been called upon by the so-ciety in any shape or way to sanction them. As an agent, I have not been reproved for not advocating them. Now, if the objections urged against the so-are groundless—yea, laise and standardus—taare groundess—yea, late and sundersus—I, how can any man for such reasons join such an organization, and thus countenance as true what he knows to be false? For one, until these new organizations fornish some different, and some valid, weighty reasons for such movements, they cannot rationally expect their numbers to increase, by the addition of men who dare think and have a conscience of their own; by which I do not mean to express the opinion that no good men are connected with the new organization. I believe there are many. But they are strangely misled and grossly nany. But they are strangely misled and grossly leceived. It is fighting under false colors—it is traitorous to the cause of the slave, to get under the anti-slavery flag, either to put up or put down the abstract doctrines of woman's rights or no-human government, or non-resistance, or to put down even Garrison himself, the great rock of offence. The anti-slavery platform is not the place for the discussion and settlement of questions of this kind. There is room enough for this elsewhere. If every other society, if the new organization was as free from foreign topics, as the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, the slave would have friends most true to is sacred cause. SUMNER LINCOLN. Gardner, July, 1840.

To A. F. Williams --- New Organization. HAMPTON, Conn., July 11, 1840.

My BROTHER: MY BROTHER:
Your letter in the Liberator, dated June 2, 1840,
endorses the facts in my account of the anniversary
of the Connecticut A. S. Society in New Haven,
dated May 20th, so far as relates to yourself. I charged you as having done the following things:

1. You moved to amend the Constitution of the

2. You said your sole object was to exclude women 2. You said your sole object was to execute women from speaking and voting in the meetings of the society.

3. You admitted that the Constitution accorded to her the right to speak and vote in its meetings, and that your design was to deprive her of that consti-

4. Your objection to woman's speaking and votng in the meetings of the society was based on her

5. You attended the lecture of Abby Kelley. In your letter you admit that you did move the amendment—that your object was, 'to confine the business transactions of the society to MEN'—i. e. 'to exclude women from speaking and voting in the society '—that the Constitution accorded to woman ciety —that the Constitution accorded to woman the right to speak and vote in the meetings of the society—that you objected to her speaking and voting on the ground of her sex—and that you did attend and hear Abby Kelley lecture. You frankly and fully admit that you did these things. I charged you with nothing more. My comments on your acts, and my views of the spirit of those who endorsed you will be a provided to the second of the ed your acts, are matters of opinion. My statement respecting the conduct of H. G. Ludlow, A. St. Clair, and others, you do not question, except in reference to I. Codding. You think his conduct was not so prominent as I represented it. I have no expectation that any of them will meddle with my account to do as you have done; to adopt the ount, except to do as you have done; to admit the be as I have stated them. So far, then, from being 'a complete caricature,' my account, so far as your acts are concerned, according to your own admission is literally true.

on admission, is literally true.

Now, my brother, allow me to say one word to show you the nature of your position and of the po-sition of those who are new organized in the anti-slavery ranks. The right to deliberate and comnunicale, as conscience dictates, is a human rightmunicate, as conscience dictates, is a human right-heaven-born—inalienable—belonging to every hu-man being, irrespective of sex, color, or condition— not based upon physical, but on spiritual nature—an essential element of our spiritual and immortal ex-istence, necessary to our temporal and eternal welfare; and to deny to any human being, on account of physical conformation, the right to feel and think, and to give utterance to feelings and thoughts in appropriate words and actions, as a sense of duty to God and man shall direct, is to wage war against the spiritual nature and present and eternal welfare of that human being. Neither you, nor H. G. Ludlow, nor I. Codding, nor A. St. Clair, nor any other newly organized abolitionist, will deny these positions. I have no fear that you will deny one of ions. I have no fear that you will deny one of

Did you, and those who acted with you, not deny to woman, solely because of her sex, solely because of the physical nature given to her by her GOD, her right to speak and vote for the slave as her sense of duty should dictate, in the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society? You did. You have not, you will not, you cannot deny it. In doing this, you have not only second from the original platform of the anti-slavery enterprise, which assumes as self-evi-dent that the right to deliberate and communicate for the slave as conscience dictates is an inalienable, heaven-born, human right; but you have made onset upon the spiritual nature and present and eternal welfare of one half of mankind. The same is true of the Massachusetts Abolition Society and of the American and Foreign A. S. Society, and of all who approve the course of their existence—that, in denying to woman, because of her ser, the right to peak and vote for the slave in anti-slavery meetings with men, as her conscience shall dictate, you have placed yourselves in an attitude of hostility spiritual nature and immortal interests of human race.

To justify yourselves in this high-handed attack upon one of the most essential rights of our spiritual being, it is in vain to talk of your sympathy for the slave and your earnest wish for his speedy redemption. Admitting all you ask respecting your sympathy. tion. Admitting all you ask respecting your sympathy for the American bondanen, you have no right to do evil that good may come. Is the right to deliberate and communicate a human right? An essential element of our spiritual existence? Is the free use of this right essential to personal responsibility and happiness? Then have you, and all who act with you, in denying to woman on account of sex, her right to speak and vote for God and humanity as her conscience dictates, in anti-slavery meetings, her right to speak and vote for too and minamity as her conscience dictates, in anti-slavery meetings, waged war ag first the responsibility, the happiness, the glory, the very spiritual and immortal existence of one half of mankind. There is no other question at issue, my brother, between us. Do not attempt to evade it. The position of new-organizationists is defined by themselves. All will see and shiper it defined by themselves. All will see and abhor it

in due time.

You say to me, 'Physician, heal thuself.' So far as I have shown any 'rasiness,' oppression,' 'a false hearl,' or 'recklessness of principle,' as you intimate, I thank you for any rebukes, and would desire, as you recommend, to humble myself' before the Author of Truth.' If I misstate facts, correct them; if I show an unchristian spirit, and a want of true and fearless devotion to principle, rebuke me. I will love you the better for your fidelity to truth and to me.

Thy brother,

H. C. WRIGHT.

THE LIBERATOR.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY

From the London Patriot.

This important Convention of Delegates from the Anti-Slavery Associations, and other public bodies, of Great Britain, the British colonies, France, Switof Great Britain, the British colonies, France, Switzerland, and the United States, was opened on Friday, the 12th inst at Freemason's hall, Great Queen street. The list of delegates returned amounts to nearly five hundred. Among those present at the g of the session we recognise well known members of the Anti-Slavery Committee, Dr. R. K. Greville, of Edingburgh; J. G. Birney,
Esq. of New York; Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M. P.;
Edward Baines, Esq. M. P.; W. T. Blair, Esq. of
Bath; Captain Charles Stuart; Rev. W. Knibb;
George Thompson, Esq.; Rev. J. Burnet; Captain
C. R. Moorsom; the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham; David Turnbull, Esq. of Paris; G. F. Angas,
Esq.; J. R. Mills, Esq.; Mr. Justice Jeremie; James
Whitehorne, Esq. of Bristol; Rev. J. H. Johnston,
Vicar of Tilshead; Isaac Crewdson, Esq. of Manchester; Rev. T. Scales, of Leeds; Rev. W. Bevan,
of Liverpool; William Morgan, Esq. of Birmingham; of Liverpool; William Morgan, Esq. of Birmingham; H. B. Stanton, Esq. of New York; Wendell Phillips, Esq. of Boston, &c. &c.

Mr. Blain, the late Mayor of Bath, before the proceedings commenced, stated that Mr. Clarkson had arrived; but upon his entering the meeting, he thought, instead of expressing the feelings they entertained towards that venerable man by any cheering, they should show their respect by receiving him

Thomas Clarkson, Esq. then entered the room, supported by J. Sturge, Esq. and William Dilworth Crewdson, Esq. and accompanied by his daughter

Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN.-I have been requested by the Committee to propose to this numerous and respectable assembly, that our venerable and venerated friend, Thomas Clarkson, Esq. be Chairman of thi

Mr. Birner, of New York, seconded the motion. Mr. Joseph Sturge said.—I hone I -! "
Mr. making one or two remarks before the business of the meeting commences. Those who have known our dear and venerable Chairman only through the unimpaired intellectual vigor evinced in a work which has recently appeared before the pub-lic, can little estimate how much he suffers from bodily weakness, and what a sacrifice it has been to him to comply with the unanimous wish of the com-mittee that he would preside on this occasion, or how much cause we have for thankfulness that he i yet spared to be amongst us, for however short a period, at the age of more than 80 years. On the last occasion that our dear friend appeared in public, except the one when the freedom of this city was pre sented to him at the Guildhall, he was so overcom by the heat of the room, and the applause of the audience, that he was unable to proceed with his address: but the kind and delicate manner i address; but the kind and deneate manner in which this assembly have now abstained from the usual expressions of approbation will, I trust, spare him any of those painful sensations on the present occasion. Auxious as the committee have been to afford all the sincere friends to the cause who desired it an opportunity of being present at this Conven-tion, they have found it needful, if they would avoid giving offence, strictly to adhere to the rule laid down for granting tickets of admission; but I am sure they will not be charged with partiality because they have made a few exceptions, at the express request of the Chairman. I allude to one of these, for the purpose of introducing the only living represent-ative of Thomas Clarkson, and who bears his name. [Mr. Sturge here took the youth by the hand, but was so much affected, as to be for some time unable was so indeed a store to some time unable to proceed. The deep sympathy of the meeting was audibly testified.] It was the particular wish of the father of our cause, and whose labors extend over a period of 56 years, that his grandson should be present; and I hope I shall not in the least degree wound the delicacy of his widowed parent, by saying, in her presence, that it is the dearest wish her heart, that her darling and only child should her heart, that her daring and only can a should consecrate his future life to the great object which we are this day met to promote. It is an interesting fact, which I did not know till yesterday, that this is the birth-day (nine years) of the youthful Thomas is the birth-day (nine years) of the youthful Thomas Clarkson; and if I venture to give expression to the earnest prayer of my heart, that the blessing of God earnest prayer of my neart, that the blessing of God may rest upon him, and that, with the descending mantle of his venerable and venerated ancestor, he may catch a double portion of his spirit, I am sure it will find a response in the bosom of very many in this assembly—(Cries of 'Amen')—as well as the

earnest hope, that when we may some of us be re

troubling, and the weary are at rest, and where a!

moved to that bourne where the wicked cease fro

distinctions of clime and color will be swept away for ever, be may live to see the day when the Divine blessing shall have so eminently crowned this great cause of justice and of mercy, which we are this day met to promote, that the sun shall ceas dear friends, I stand before you, a humble individual whose life has been most intimately connected with the subject which you are met this day to consider. I was formerly, under providence, the originator, and am now unhappily the only surviving member of the committee which was first instituted in this country. in the year 1787, for the abolition of the slave-trade My dear friend and fellow-laborer, Mr. Wilberforce here I may say of him, that there never was a man, either dead or living, to whom your cause was more indebted than to him. My dear friend and fellow laborer, William Smith, the late member for Nor-wich, who was another of them, is dead also, by whose indefatigable exertions for nearly fifty years both in and out of parliament, it was most vigorous ly supported. As to the rest of the committee. Samuel Hoare, William Dilwyn, George Harrison. Richard Phillips, and the other dear friends, whose names I am sorry that I cannot at this moment rec ollect, these also are all dead, and gone no doubt to their eternal rest. My dear friends, I was invited many months ago to be at this meeting, but old age and infirmities, being lame and nearly blind, and besides being otherwise seriously affected at times, gave me no hope of attending. At length I have gave me no hope of attending. At length I have been permitted to come among you; and I rejoice in it, if I were only allowed to say in this place, in reference to your future labors, 'Take courage, be not dismayed, go on, persevere to the last; you will always have pleasure from the thought of having done so.' I myself can say with truth, that though my body is fast going to decay, my heart beats as warmly in this successful cause now in the Slst year of warmly in this sacred cause, now in the 81st year of my age, as it did at the age of 24, when I up. And I can say further with truth, that if I had another life given me to live, I would devote it to the same objects; far for your encouragement and perseverance. My dear friends, you have a most difficult task to perform; it is neith difficult task to perform; it is neither more nor less than the extirpation of slavery from the whole world. four opponents, who appear the most formidable, are the cotton and other planters in the southern parts of the United States; who, I am grieved to say, hold more than tree millions of their fellow-creatures in the most cruel bondage. Now, we know of these men, that they are living in the daily habits of injustive complying the state of the s justice, cruelty, and oppression, and may be, therefore, said to have no true fear of God, nor any just sense of religion. You cannot therefore expect to have the same hold upon the consciences of these, as you have upon the consciences of others. How the you have upon the consciences of others. How then can you get at these so as to influence their conduct? There is but one way, you must endeavor to make them feel their guilt in its consequences. You must endeavor by all justifiable means to affect their temporal interests. You must endeavor, among other things to have the produce of free tropical labor brought into the markets of Europe and undersell

may He, in his abundant mercy, guide your councils and give his blessing upon your labors. Mr. ISAAC CREWDSON said,-It is of very great importance to the comfort of our venerable president that the solemn feeling which has been over the meeting should be continued whilst we are favored with his presence. I trust, that by the exercise of this feeling he may be permitted to remain with us longer than he now anticipates. I should be sorry if he stayed to weary or oppress himself, but for interesting to him to see what is minutes it may be interesting to num to see what is the course which this meeting intends to pursue in the prosecution of its important labors. In the first place, I have to introduce to the meeting a commu-nication from Lord Brougham, on whom two gentlemen with myself waited yesterday to inform an old, a very active, and a powerful friend of the

brought into the markets of Europe and undersell them there, and if you can do this, your victory is

sure. I have therefore only now to say, may the Supreme Ruler of all human events, at whose dispo-

sal are not only the hearts but the intellects of men

be crowned with success.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your faithful and humble servant, BROUGH AM.

To the Committee of Management of Delegates. Upon a motion for that purpose, it was unanimous-y agreed that Mr. Blair, Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. Birney and Mr. Greville, should be requested to be come Vice Chairmen of the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. KNIBB presented, on behalf of 300,000 emancipated slaves in Jamaica, the only tribute they had to give to Mr. Clarkson—the certificate of the propriety of their conduct since they had been made free.

Mr. TREDGOLD, the secretary of the society, read

e circular calling they, said he had been unexpectand Mr. Phillips should be secretaries. Mr. Thomas Morr, moved the next resolution, which was that Mr. Holmes, Mr. Tredgold, Mr. J.

Cooper, and Mr. Henry Petty, be appointed a committee to superintend the publication of their proceedings.
The Rev. J. Angell James seconded the resoluon, which was put and carried.

Mr. G. THOMPSON rose to propose the next res tion. He felt, that, however anxious he might be to express his sentiments on the great objects of the meeting, in the presence of those champions of human rights then around him, on whom the eyes of many of them had that day gazed for the first time, e did not think that was the stage of their proceedngs at which it would be consistent with good taste to trespass on the time of the convention. (Hear, hear.) Their proceedings were then only prelimi-nary, and had merely a reference to the means of af-fording them hereafter the opportunity of fully expressing their views on all those topics connected with the interests of the cause in which they were embarked. He might, however, be allowed to express his gratification at finding himself in the pres-ence of those who had labored in the cause of the abolition of slavery, both in this country and on the the other side of the Atlantic. They had then unong them not only the tried and trusted friends of reedom on this side of the Atlantic, but those also who had labored and suffered more than language could express in the same cause in the western hem-sphere of our world. He was anxious that the Chairman should know that his advice and encour Chairman should know that his advice and encouragement were appreciated by those who had been
permitted that day to behold him for the first time.
He trusted, too, that the example which he had set
would be imitated by those who had that day seen
him. The Hon, gentleman then moved a series of
resolutions to the effect that the convention shall
seen twice a day at ten in the verying and at four neet twice a day, at ten in the morning, and at four in the afternoon; that all resolutions should be sub-mitted to the Secretary the day before they were proposed; that the business which would come be-ore the meeting should be announced the day beore; that a committee should be appointed to prepare resolutions, &c.; that any member of the Convention who wished to speak, should previously send in his card to the Chairman, and that each member hould not speak for more than twenty minutes at

tietude, his entrance was not hailed with che The Rev. NATHANIEL COLVER seconded the

to the necessity which it was proposed to impose on speakers of sending in their cards beforehand.

The secretary said that that resolution would be source of great convenience.

Mr. Fuller could not approve of the resolution.

might have information of the utmost importance to but, if we may so speak, slavery proper in its ow distinct and essential attributes.

It has been truly observed by an eloquent writer twenty minutes.

Mr. Sturge moved that every gentleman, on ris-

ing to address the meeting, should announce his name. This was in conformity with the general practice in public assemblies of this description.

The motion having been seconded, Mr. G. Thompson suggested that the resolution hould be altered in conformity with Mr. Sturge's motion in the following manner:— That each gen-tleman desirous of addressing the meeting should either send up his card to the Chairman, or announce

sending up their cards, and all desirous of speaking

ed that persons intending to address the Convention on any subject, should previously send their cards to

Mr. J. C. Fuller moved that it be omitted. The Rev. J. Burner recorded M. D. The Rev. J. Burner seconded Mr. Fuller's amendment, which was put and carried, and the

resolution consequently was omitted.

The next resolution proposed was to the effect that no speaker should occupy more than twenty minutes in addressing the meeting, except the open-er of a proposition, who might be allowed ten min-

Rev. J. A. James would move that the words 'except by special permission of the Chairman,' be add The Rev. J. BURNET objected to the proposition.

as throwing too great responsibility on the Chair-man; and he thought no speaker would be called on to close his remarks who

After a few words from Mr. Wilson, of Notting-Mr. Bradburn, a member of the Legislature of

Massachusetts, said that he could not see why the proposer of a resolution to the meeting should have additional time allowed him, or why he should have

The other resolutions proposed by Mr. Thompson

vere then put and carried. The Chairman then called upon
Mr. O'Connell, who said, in obedience to so sa-

wisdom and animated by the same zeal which have from the earliest period of the controversy been displayed by the friends of humanity and justice; and I trust that under the blessing of Providence continued to their exertions, our earnest desires are continued to the controversy been displayed by the friends of humanity and justice; and declared the first clause of American Independent of the controversy been displayed by the friends of humanity and justice; and declared the first clause of American Independent of the controversy been displayed by the friends of humanity and justice; and declared the first clause of American Independent of the controversy been displayed by the friends of humanity and justice; and the controversy been displayed by the friends of humanity and justice; and the controversy been displayed by the friends of humanity and justice; and the controversy been displayed by the friends of humanity and justice; and the controversy been displayed by the friends of humanity and justice; and the controversy been displayed by the friends of humanity and justice; and the controversy been displayed by the friends of humanity and justice; and the controversy been displayed by the friends of humanity and justice; and the controversy been displayed by the friends of humanity and justice; and the controversy been displayed by the friends of humanity and justice; and the controversy been displayed by the friends of humanity and justice; and the controversy been displayed by the friends of humanity and justice; and the controve trust that under the blessing of Providence contin-ned to their exertions, our earnest desires may finally that ground alone it should be abolished. (Hear, At present it was only in the East Indies that slavery, under the British rule, existed. There not only the laborers were slaves, but the great mass not only the haborers were shaves, out the great mass of the population were serfs, completely under the sway of the East India Company, to be ground down by the 'land rent' exactions at its will. (Hear, by the 'land rent' exactions at its will. (Hear, hear.) There should be a glorious combination of anti-slavery societies all over the world, and no motives should be allowed to mar the disinterested sin-

cerity of their efforts. He was rejoiced to see their Chairman among them. He was happy to find him-Chairman among them. He was happy to find himself in a Convention, to the members of which no selfish motives could by any possibility be attributed in their efforts and their ed. Let them persevere in their efforts, and they would raise the entire of atherior w that liberty which was the best preparative for receiving the truths of Christianity and the blessings of civiliza-

Mr. Fuller wished to make an appeal to the Hon, gentleman who had just addressed the Convention, and he hoped he would be excused for do-There was a charm in the name of Daniel O'Connell all over the universe, and he believed that Mr. O'Connell could do more for the suppression o slavery in the United States than any other mar could do. Some of their Irish brethren were among the principal supporters of slavery in America, and he was persuaded that if Mr. O'Connell issued an address to the Irish there in favor of the abolition of slavery, such an address would lead to the best i

Mr. O'Connell would assure the Hon. gentle man that he wanted no additional stimulus to carry into effect a purpose which he had already in con-templation. Before the Convention broke up, he would show that gentleman such an address as he had suggested, and which he trusted would be found

Mr. BRADBURN, of the Massachusetts Logislatur next addressed the Convention. The State of Massachusetts had declared it to be the duty of Congress to abolish slavery in the American States. She had also expressed her sense of the unconstitu-tionality of a law existing in the slave States, by which a black citizen, when going into them evo on business, was seized, and if he could not pro his being a freeman, was sold into perpetual slavery The Legislature of Massachusetts had strongly pro-tested against the illegality of such a system. He cengratulated England on her being free from that sanctioning of slavery which he felt as a dishonor to his own country. The Rev T. Scales then read a paper on the ob-

ects of the Convention as follows:-It is of the utmost importance, in the very outset of

our proceedings as a Convention, that we should vir-tually understand each other, and be agreed upon the ground we occupy, and the object which in our unit-ed capacity we propose to act together to accomplish. This is necessary, that our proceedings may be uni-form and consistent, and that no topics of a foreign and irrelevant character may be introduced to divide our attention, or to divert us from the one great en-we all have in common.

ful variety, exist throughout our world, we must all feelingly deplore, and the sooner remedies for these rectingly deplore, and the sooner remoties for these evils are devised and applied, so that they may be meliorated and effectually cured, we shall all readily acknowledge to be most desirable. But our attention is now called to one monstrous evil, of a character sufficiently marked and distinction is been a special designation; and for the eradication and destruction of designation; and for the eradication and destruction of this evil we, in our office as delegates and members of this Convention, are summoned and have come hither at the special invitation of the Committee of the Brit-ish and Fereign Anti-Slavery Society, that we may confirm one another in our hatred of that great wrong —in our purpose and resolutions to oppose it; and that by our calm, solemn, and enlightened deliberations Mr. J. CANNING FULLER, of New York, objected Mr. Fuller could not approve of the resolution. He had belonged to a convention in America, and he liked short speeches. He had not come a distance of 3,000 miles to listen to long addresses.

Rev. J. A. James thought it would be inconvenient if in the discussion of any subject the speaker should be tied down to twenty minutes. He would therefore suggest, that after the words 'twenty minutes,' the words 'except by permission of the chairman,' should be introduced. Many persons might have information of the utmost importance to

It has been truly observed by an eloquent writer, it hat a great variety of human conditions, relations, and tenures, and some of them not only innocent in themselves, but indispensable to the social state, are often confounded with slavery.' This confusion of things which differ, has been the occasion of much mischief—has tended to weaken the convictions entertained by many of the enormity of slavery—to confirm its upholders in their adherence to the system, and has supplied them with a plea in its justification, and an additional pretext for its continuous.

litional pretext for its continuance.

Political disabilities have been denounced as slavery Instruction which either civil or ecclesiasticated as alwery, and every restriction which either civil or ecclesiastical legislation in any country has imposed upon the those who caught the eye of the Chairman should be considered as in possession of the meeting. If the practice of sending up cards to the Chairman were adopted, they might have 50 or 100 persons sending up their cards, and all desirous of speaking up their cards, and all desirous of speaking the control of the contr sending up their cards, and all desirous of speaking to one subject. He should suggest the propriety of omitting that resolution altogether.

Mr. G. Thomeson thought it would be better to put the resolutions seriatim, and then they could be accepted or rejected, sub silentio. The first resolution relating to the sitting of the Convention was then put and carried. The second, third, and fourth, were also put and carried without discussion.

On the fourth resolution being put, which proposed that prevans intending to address the Convention's desired without discussion. want its essential attributes and features. Slavery want its essential attributes and features. Slavery, then, is a condition in which man presumes to claim property in his fellow-man—wrests from another the right he has to himself, and assumes to be his master and owner, which reduces man, moral, responsible, immortal man, who was made in the image of God, to the state of a mindless and irresponsible brute, whom his proprietor is at liberty to use according to his own pleasure, to buy or sell, and work as any other portion of his cattle or chattels. So that it is not merely a fact, but it is the very letter of the law in many slave countries, that 'the slave is one who is in many slave countries, that 'the slave is one who is bought or sold, and held as property.' The 'slaves,' meaning human beings, the sons of God, of the very meaning human beings, the sons of God, of the very same flesh and blood with these legislators, 'shall be deemed, taken, reputed, and adjudged, to be chattels personal in the hands of their masters, and possessors, to all intents and purposes whatsoever,' and in some also as 'real estate.'

That this is a cruel usurpation, an outrage on hu manity, an insult to the God who made us, and who has made of one blood all the nations of men who dwell on all the face of the earth, is a proposition which merely to state is to prove, and which no process of reasoning can make more evident and conving than its mere announcement to parties who not warped by the influence of the evil itself, or additional time allowed him, or why he should have two speeches while others were allowed but one.

Dr. Bowring hoped the resolution would not be persisted in, as he was convinced the less they fettered their proceedings the better.

The amendment was then put and negatived, and it was understood that the original resolution was withdrawn. they exist in different countries and communities, and have been introduced and established by the course of events and by the usages and customs, or prejudices of mankind—all these we leave untouched, they form Mr. O'CONNELL, who said, in obedience to so safe read a command, he would venture, however unworthy, to address this great Convention. One idea was first impressed upon his mind and understanding. If the wrongs and grievances of the free, but, was first impressed upon his mind and understanding. If the wrongs and grievances of the free, but, was first impressed upon his mind and understanding. If the wrongs and grievances of the free, but, was first impressed upon his mind and understanding.

ferings, but those of the triends of the cause generally with whom they had held consultation. The meeting was attended by the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, Sr George Strickland, Sir Eardley Wilmot, and Mr. Irrner, members of Parliament, and was especially idebted to the first of these gentlemen for the seducion.

say, and the facilities he afforded for the settlement of ome difficulties which arose.

The general grounds and objects of the movement vere set forth by Mr. Sturge, to whom it is not out of place or at all invidious in me here to state, which I to most fervently and cordisily, and from my own knowledge, that our great cause, and the cause of humanity itself, owes a large debt, and whom both hemispheres may delight to hail and to honor.

The Society was then constituted, and the following resolutions, as its basis, and for its future government, were adopted on the succeeding day:—

1. That the name of this Society be, The British

ection of the rights and interests of the enfranchi on in the British possessions, and of all peraptured as slaves. That the following be the fundamental princi-

ples of the Society—that so long as slavery exists there is no reasonable prospect of the annihilation of the slave trade, and of extinguishing the sale and barter of human beings; that the extinction of slavery and the slave trade will be attained most effectually by the goal expenses of the same ways. illy by the copployment of those means which are of a noral, religious, and pacific character; and that no neasures be resorted to by this Society in the prosemeasures be resorted to by this Society in the prose-cution of these objects, but such as are in entire ac-cordance with these principles.

IV. That the following be among the means to be

aployed by this Society :1. To circulate, both at home and abroad, accurate slaveholding countries not only of the practicability, but of the pecuniary advantage of free labor; to difbut of the pecuniary advantage of ree labor, to dif-fuse authentic intelligence respecting the results of emancipation in Hayti, the British colonies, and else-where; to open a correspondence with the abolitionists in America, France, and other countries, and to en-courage them in the prosecution of their objects, by all methods consistent with the principles of this So-

ciety.

2. To recommend the use of free-grown produce, as far as practicable, in preference to slave-grown, and to promote the adoption of fiscal regulations in favor of free labor.

13. To obtain the unequivocal recognition of the

principle, that the slave, of whatever clime or color, entering any portion of the British dominions, shall be free, the same as upon the shores of the United Kingdom, and to carry this principle into full and

Kingdom, and to carry this principle into full and complete effect.

4. To recommend that every suitable opportunity be embraced for evincing, in our intercourse with slaveholders and their apologists, our abhorrence of the system which they uphold, and our sense of its Almost coeval with the formation of the Society.

Almost coeval with the formation of the society, was the consideration of a proposal for holding a General Convention on the 31st May, 1839. The attention of the Committee was called to this object in a communication from the Birmingham Auti-Slavery Society, quoting from an article in the New-York Emancipator of March 21st, 1838. A sub-committee was at once appointed to prepare a circular, which was adopted at a subsequent meeting, and ordered to be extensively issued in the English language, and also to be translated into other languages. This circular contained the fundamental principles of the Society, and concluded in these words— The British and

lar contained the fundamental principles of the Society, and concluded in these words— The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, &c.

Thus cordially invited, the friends of homeonics and for the clave have as cordially responded, and have come from the cust and west, the north and south, to unite with those who have called them together in this hallowed Convention—to discuss a question of the deepest interest to the human family—and to define the content of the content of the deepest interest to the human family—and to define the content of the conten the deepest interest to the human family—and to devise means for bringing to a speedy termination all those forms of slavery, and that revolting traffic in slaves, which has done so much to blight and desolate some of the largest and fairest portions of our globe. Most fervently do I wish and pray—and do I presume in indulging and expressing my conviction that this august assembly has already in spirit devoutly breathed the aspiration to Him from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed?—that he may inspire our hearts with love, and our councils with wisdom, and deign to employ and bless our efforts to the triumph of righteousness, mercy, and the world's deliverance.

thus announcing itself to the friends of the slave of every nation, strongly urges it upon them, wherever it may be practicable, to associate themselves, and unitedly as well as individually, to labor for the exunitedly as well as individually, to labor for the extinction of slavery—a system which, whether regarded in a political, moral, or religious point of view, is alike inimical to the prosperity of nations, corrupting and demoralizing to every community in which it exists, and utterly at variance with the spirit and precepts of Christianity. For the purpose of promoting this great and truly Christian object, the Society has concluded to hold a General Conference in London, to commence on the 12th of June, 1840, in order to deliberate on the best means of promoting the interded to hold a General Conference in London, to commence on the 12th of June, 1840, in order to deliberate on the best means of promoting the interded to hold a General Conference in London, to commence on the 12th of June, 1840, in order to deliberate on the best means of promoting the interded to hold a General Conference in London, to commence on the 12th of June, 1840, in order to deliberate on the best means of promoting the interded to hold a General Conference in London, to commence on the 12th of June, 1840, in order to deliberate on the best means of promoting the interded to hold a General Conference in London, to commence on the 12th of June, 1840, in order to deliberate on the best means of promoting the interded to hold a General Conference in London, to commence on the 12th of June, 1840, in order to deliberate on the best means of promoting the interded to hold a General Conference in London, to commence on the 12th of June, 1840, in order to decision on the question the better.

Dr. Bowring, for one, would say that the system of excluding ladies from co-operating in works of active benevolence, was a custom more honored in the breach than the observance. They had a recent instance of that deep interest which the most illustrious female in that country had taken in the subconditional freedom, and, by every pacific measure, to hasten the utter extinction of the slave trade. To this Conference they carnestly invite the friends of the slave of every nation and of every clime.

Mr. E. BAINES, M. P., rose to propose the next Clarkson, for whom he entertained those feelings of veneration and gratitude that were entertained to-wards him by the friends of liberty throughout the He was happy, also, to meet so great a numclimes, who had come hither to promote this great that enjoyment and that reward which alone they sought, namely, the accomplishment of their object He trusted that they would unite with them all the lovers of liberty, and that they would continue the exercise of the spirit of benevoience, and as his hon-orable and learned friend (Mr. O'Connell) had well said, that they would make a movement in advance, and never cease till they had obtained the civil and eligious liberty of all mankind. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. J. H. Jourson said it was with feelings of great pleasure, as a friend to universal freedom, rose to second the motion. He did so with pleas ure, not only from the unanimity of feeling which prevailed amongst them, but also because he saw thus persons of every shade of political and religious opinions united in the great object of expedit ing that glorious time when men should love each other as brethren, by seeking to remove from the ace of the earth the greatest curse which ever had been inflicted on mankind. (Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. Joseph Sturge said that although the Society was most anxious to have their venerable claimed for the women what no man would be more Chairman among them, he feared if he remained ready to give them than he, viz: credit for their enlonger he would be too much exhausted, and he ergy and devotion to the anti-slavery cause; and would therefore propose that a person who was now in the room, and who was a slave himself not three years ago, though now the head of a small religious

cause in which we are now interested, of what was great great going forward, and to request of him, if it were possible, even for a few minutes only, to give his attendance at this needing. I am sorty to say the state of the s

The Rev. Henry Grew presented to the venerable chairman (on behalf of Mr. Samuel Webb, of Philadelphia) a copy of the History of Pennsylvania Hall, as a token of respect to the character of that reverend pioneer of liberty.

The venerable Chairman then left the room, all the andience remaining standing.

the audience remaining standing.

Mr. W. T. Blair was then called to the chair, shortly after which Mr. O'Connell left the room

midst lond and general applause.

The CHAIRMAN said it was obvious that a meeting The CHAIRMAN said it was obvious that a meeting like the present must be composed of persons entertaining a great variety of opinions upon political and other subjects, although united as to the one great object that had brought them together. He hoped, therefore, that no opinions or expressions would es-cape in the ardor of discussion which would hurt the prejudices or wound the feelings of any one—(Hear, 1. That the name of this Society be, The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

extinction of slavery and har Society heaths, universal would be abserved throughout their proceedings—extinction of slavery and har Society. portant objects of the Association. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. George Thompson had a resolution to pr

pose which did not require from him a single obsevation. These proceedings would, in his opinio be incomplete without it, and he would, without further remark, read it for the meeting. Mr. Thomp-son then read the resolution, which was to the effect that the meeting hailed with sincere gratitude to Almighty God the presence among them of their venerated friend, Thomas Clarkson.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Phillips, but, on the suggestion of Mr. Sturge, withdrawn for

Mr. Phillips said he had a resolution to submit Mr. Phillips said he had a resolution to submit to the meeting, the object of which was to appoint a committee of five to prepare a correct list of the members of the Convention, instructing them to include the names of all persons bearing credentials from any Anti-Slavery Society. It had been suggested to him by several friends to make a motion to that effect, and he would shortly state his reasons for their and the several friends to make a motion to that effect, and he would shortly state his reasons. for doing so. There were several ladies from the State of Massachusetts who had been refused admission into the Convention. (Hear, hear.) He did not use too strong an expression when he said they were aggrieved by that act of the committee. The call of Mr. Tredgold, the Secretary, which reached America, bore an invitation to the friends of abolition of every nation and of every clime. (Hear, hear. Massachusetts had for several years acted upon the principle of admitting women on an equality with men in her deliberations upon the subject, and the American Anti-Slavery Society had by a majority of votes adopted the same custom. The State of Massachusetts acted upon the call which had been read from the platform to invite its members to attend, and they stood there in consequence of that invitation. They conceived that they had a right to understand that women were included in that invitation. (Cheers, and cries of 'No, no.' They come 4000 miles to attend the World's Convent and it was rather hard that they should be now re fused a place at the meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Professor Adam had great pleasure in expressu

his entire concurrence in the sentiments of the last speaker. He would only add, that if ladies who had come from America were not deemed entitled to admission in consequence of the credentials that there. (Hear, hear.) His credentials proceeded from the same persons, and the same society,—it bore the same names, and he had no other authority by which he could appear amongst them or take a part in their proceedings, and have a voice in their sessed by the ladies to whom a place amongst th had been denied. In his opinion they were fixing stigma upon the women of America by not admi ting them. (Loud cries of 'No. no.")

Mr. STACEY felt placed in a very invidious posiuon. He denied that there was any intention to throw the slightest stigma upon the friends from America. The system in England was uniform, and it was this, that in all matters of mere business, unless ladies were announced as associated they did not form any part of the working body. (Hear, hear.) Having taken an early part in the proceedings of the Society by fell binned and the proceedings of the Society by fell binned and the statement of the society by fell binned and the statement of the society by fell binned and the statement of the society by fell binned and the statement of the society by fell binned and the statement of the society by fell binned and the statement of the society by fell binned and the statement of the society by fell binned and the statement of the society by fell binned and the statement of the society by tion. He denied that there was any intention to hear.) Having taken an early part in the proceed-ings of the Society, he felt himself authorised to make that remark, and to his certain knowledge the documents calling that Convention had no reference at all, or ever contemplated including females as a part of the Convention. He had become aware that on the part of their A can brethren, to construe that clause as it would have been used by themselves. On that knowledge the committee issued another circular, dated 15th Feb. in which the meaning was explained. He felt that in doing so they had done all in their power to

trious remaie in that country has taken in the recent meeting of a similar Society at Exeter Hall. (Hear, hear.) He would venture to say, that to the active and zealous co-operation of females, Mr. E. Baines, M. P., rose to propose the next esolution. The honorable gentleman commenced by expressing the pleasure which he telt in once meeting his old and venerable friend Thomas Clarkson for whom he entertained these feelings of light. What! American women coming to England as the representatives of the Anti-Slavery Associa-tions, not to be welcomed among them!—what, are they not to be welcomed with honor, not to be put in the seats of dignity! Surely in England that could never be. He trusted that the meeting would respond to the proposition almost with unanimity.

A committee would be appointed, and he could not A committee would be appointed, and he could not for a moment think that they would refuse to greet such delegates with a hearty welcome. (Hear, hear.)
The Rev. J. Burnet said, if ever there could

arise any question upon which the members of the collectedness, it was then under discussion. Even the existence of the Convention itself was perilled in the present discussion—(Hear, hear)—and whilst he had the highest possible respect and regard for the ladies of America, as well as in England; and whilst he could not entertain for them other than feelings of the highest respect and veneration, he must at the same time claim the indulgence of the meeting while he took a calm and deliberate view of that, the most important question which the Convention could be called upon to discuss. It was necessary in the discussion of it to be both firm and calm; and he promised them that while he would be conventionally the country of the calm. be firm in maintaining his sentiments, he would be as calm in stating them. The gentleman who had stated the case had done so well and calmly, and trusting that those active exertions—not doubting that they would be continued, and he must say, that all this was applicable to the women of England too, years ago, though now the head of a small religious congregation in Jamaica, should be introduced to him, and shake hands with the person to whom he was so much indebted for his present freedom, after which his venerable friend would leave the chair.

Mr. Henry Beckford, a man of color, then ascended the platform, and cordially shook hands with the venerable Chairman and his grandson, after which, turning to the assembly, he said (as nearly tas from the low tone in which he spoke, we could as from the low tone in which he spoke, we could collect his words)—I am desirous of returning (Cheers and laughter.) They must be allowed to say that the friends in America had as from the low tone in which he spoke, we could an English interpretation upon English phraseology. collect his words)—I am desirous of returning thanks to Almighty God, who has been so kind and seriful as to look with compassion upon those who were confined in slavery, and to restore us to our liberty; I rejoice to see here the root of that Societies the resolutions of their committee could be so construed. Now, it had to by whose instrumentality this has been effected.

The Rev. Mr. GALUSHA said he was the dela-

gate from an exceedingly numerous constituency in America, and amongst them the ladies took no par in the business of societies. He could say, that was a very small minority of the abolitionists who had allowed the innovation, and it ought not to be acted upon there. Dr. Rolfe, from Canada, spoke in favor of the

Mr. G. Bradburn, of the Legislature of Massa.

chusetts, hoped that the original motion would have been agreed to without any discussion. He did not been agreed to without any discussion. He did not anticipate any difference of opinion upon such a question, in that which was a World's Convention. That was a Convention of abolitionists from all parts of the world. Then were the delegates of Mass. of the world. Then were the delegates of Massa-chusetts to be debarred the privilege—the right— of sending the delegates of their own election? It would no longer be a World's Convention if such freely chosen delegates were to be excluded, (Hear.) It had been said if the women were admitted they ould take sides. Why, had they not as good a right to take sides as the men? (Heat Colonel MILLER then rose to addr

rng, but
The CHAIRMAN suggested that it would be advisable to have the second letter of invitation, explaining the basis on which the Convention had been call ed, read, which was accordingly done by the Sccre-

tary.
Colonel MILLER then proceeded. He fortunately Colonel MILLER then proceeded. He fortunately belonged to a State in America that had never been troubled with a woman question. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The women were among their primeral abolitionists, and had been merely seconded by their husbands. This question ought never to have come here to have been settled, but ought to have been decided on their own shores. The women had been dark depended in the cause of here women had been duly delegated in the cause of humanity. He did not claim for them pre-eminence over man, but would merely observe that they were first in their attendance at the cross, and first and last at the ser the van in the march of civilized liberty ICh He only wanted a fair and honorable the only want at a lar and honorasic expression of the opinion of the meeting, and to that opinion he pledged himself that the delegates from America would bow. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Stuar was persuaded, having been in the United States, and being largely acquainted with the great body of abolitionists, that in Pennsyl.

vania and Massachusetts, the most uncompromisi friends of liberty and of the slaves were against reception of lady delegates, as recommended.

Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN urged the assembly to a

sider the value of the cause they were all met promote, and he regretted that a question of t sort had ever been mooted. (Hear, hear, hear, might be a subject of grave and proper consi at another time and in another place, but he the would merely prove an apple of discord. Mr. George Thompson claimed the attenti the Convention for a few moments, because

present question was one upon which he t the fate of the Convention, for all good hinged. (Hear, hear.) He had depres sincerely the introduction of the question into Convention. He had anticipated it with drea although they were not in a situation to retr steps, yet they had it in their power to avent with whom alone they could associate or be us as enemies. He had listened attentively to the guments of Mr. Burnet, one of our best control sialists, and what were those arguments? English phraseology must be construed account account to the construed account to the construent to the construen templated by the anti-slavery committee of the ciety that ladies should occupy a seat in the Con tion; thirdly, that the ladies of there as delegates; and fourthly, that neither he any other individual had a desire to offer the ladi an insult. Those, he presumed, were the str arguments Mr. Burnet could urge; and, in tion to them, he (Mr. Thompson) would obser there were present ladies who presented then as delegates from known Societies-the of all the other Societies in America. He had pected that Mr. Burnet, if he had intended to affe successful opposition to the have grappled with the cor dentials—would have gone to the question of the dentials—would have gone to the question of the Pennsylvania bly to send ladies to the Convention. These came as the representatives of two millions bells of the convention. half of slaves, and he would implore ge voting upon this question, to remember that mitting or rejecting them they acknowledged spised their constituents. (Hear, hear, and No. The grand objection that had been taken was, if admitted, the ladies would be placed up ing of equality with themselves; and that the ple. That was a flimsy excuse for the They had advocated the cause of the and suffered much for his sake, before nents were known as abolitionists. could not understand the ground upon were to be excluded. It could not be o intellect, principle, or discretion. The the anti-slavery cause had been above while they had carried their flag in the had most humbly and obsequious chusetts had heard Angelina Grimke, the egate of the Anti-Slavery Societies

cieties in America were those conducted As to the propriety of the thing he opinion, and had labored to the el prevent the question being mo if it were thought proper to with hear.) It was said that if they re dies they would regret it. Why magnanimity or gentlemanly feeling
He yet apprehended the greatest dif
division—(Hear, hear)—and perhaps
the meeting could be taken without,
entered. But upon the question cot
tiectly forward, he thought he should to all that was generous, had he for what he had. For the appearance of ladies he was answerable—he had written, but he confessed he did not the heat the world. that they would come as delegates. (He He earnestly requested his American fi-

withdraw their motion.

Mr. G. STACEY withdrew his amendm that the original motion would also be withdraw and if not, the Convention would have to decide

Mr. W. PHILLIPS could not take upon himself

esponsibility of withdrawing.

Here there were shouts of question and division and division and division and division and division are the positions having The Charman said that Mr. Phillips having a creised his right of replying, he was now about a put the question.

question.
al Delegates here rose together to prote against the question being now put.

Mr. Phillips said he had not risen to reply, but

erely to explain.
The CHAIRMAN said that such being the case to Mr. Caines, of Edinburgh, then rose to address

the meeting, and said that he had to propa amendment, which he hoped would have the of settling this are the set of the s amendment, which he hoped would have
of settling this question, without offending the fee
ings of any party. The amendment he proposed
submit was to the following effect:—That his for
vention finds itself placed in a state of great pe

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with the de rention, to is Mr. Phil ithdraw hote, yet he rotes, it we let that the great arith perfet Loud checkle word of the same and the same and the same and the same are the same ar ion, to t was a qui vere not pr bre been m ore been med to jump this country question of —and he mies by quarkers and the was surequitted a imputation (Cheers.) with having back honor ack honor—and shou can friends they welco were now pould not (Cheers.)
Age,' with devotedness men of American are country in

country in lensive mandd anothe the point us—they wou meeting of bled since and around them. He question we introduced only to m cheers.) Mr. Cain Mr. STAN ginal motion at was not Stacey) w (Loud cried The Cried of the meet

decision of any number man that he this subject side of the if they were ment. Mr. J. C as large a was surpris other side in favor of to the ter men had

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ne by the Secr He fortunately t had never been (Hear, hear, and ng their primeval econded by their ver to have come ht to have been women had been nanity. He did over man, but ere first in their is they had taken berty. (Cheers.) ble expression of that op

having been in gely acquainted that in Pennsylwere against the question of this hear, hear.) per consideration e, but he though to that assembly cord. the attention of nts, because the good purpose

with dread; and on to retrace the consequence of gard their friends itively to the ar strued according t was never con-littee of that Sogland were not at neither he nor re the strongest tended to offer a ality of their cre question of title, sylvania Assem-Those ladie

Those ladies millions and a e gentlemen, in other that in adowledged or de-ear, and No, no.) taken was, that, ced upon a foot-I that that equalage and princitheir exclusion.
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On account of (Hear, hear.) ficulties from a sthe sense of and a protest oming thus disoreborne to say of some of the written, inviting then anticipate (Hear, hear.)

be withdrawa; ve to decide it, pon himself the on and division.

llips having ex-s now about to ether to protest ng the case the

n to reply, but ose to address to propose an have the effect nding the feele of great per

se the claims of the female delegates from pusetts and Pennsylvania to be received as useful and Pennsylvania to be received as to the Convention. That it regrets that, if to the terms of the invitation, it cannot whilst at the same time it as such; whilst at the admiration of containity of expressing its admiration of the has induced them to undertake a 4000 miles in order to be present on this (Cheers.)

PHOLE NUMBER, 499.

situate and not matter what were none of the committee in issuing the invi-he question was as to what their intention have been. This was a convention met to-the principles of universal benevolence, ought to welcome all who came there for e of carrying those principles into effect; such a meeting assembled on such principere now about to exclude the women of all this they called acting on principles They professed to act on principles and were about to commence their disfranchising one half of creation. competent as men to understand, and connected with Christianity, and ything connected with Christianity, and the best qualities of our nature. Let the argument on the other side: it was nvitation of the committee should according to the customs of the counthey were to assemble. Now what n Virginia? It would be said that by they had no right to set themselves n to the prejudices and customs of society ag to put it down. (Cries of 'No, no, nfusion.) The anti-slavery cause was eatest obligations to the exertions of wothey were going to begin their first their constituency as

Mr. HARVEY, of Glasgow, regretted stion had been brought before the meet-Convention was now called upon not to cision as to the slavery question, but ecision on the question of the right a decision on the question of the right (Cheers.) He would yield to no man estimation he felt for the female charac-na appreciated more highly than himself s, the zeal, and the disinterested benevnale character, and none had labored cively than they had done in the anti-sla-e. (Cheers.) But he doubted whether in pering as the present females were in their per sphere—(Cheers)—and if the question mission should be pressed to a division, ac give his most decided opposition to from America that this was with them a of conscience—why, it was also a question ieuce with him too. He entertained cer-es on this subject, with regard to the word and he thought and conscientiously believed he gave his vote for admitting females to I speak in such an assembly as the present, be acting in opposition to what he consid-rord of God—(Cheers and great confusion) le he said this, he at the same time must admiration of the devotedness, the heroenlightened zeal which they had exhibtheir endeavors to ameliorate the unhappy or of the slaves, and he would hold them up unple to the women of Britain, for the de-which they had displayed to effect this

J. A. James, of Birmingham, had not an indifferent nor an inactive spectator of the ca; and such had been the impression form is mind, of the exertions of those females nes America suight be justly proud, that willingly have undertaken the journey to had it been only to see such women as Mrs. an and Mrs. Bevan. But he was quite sure a that assembly that morning, the moving the m of their admission had been prejudicial to He was sorry the abstract question of hts of women had occupied so large a share attention. He regretted that the question brought from the other side of the Atlanheers.) It would have been better to have set-there first—(Cheers)—and have allowed them their own course without embarrassing the subject. (Loud cheers.) Several ex-s had been made use of by the gentlemen nerica, in the course of the discussion, which been delighted to hear. He was pleased declaration of Mr. Miller, that whatever the decision of the majority of the Con-Phillips could not conscientiously consent w his resolution, the question must go to the exit would occasion no divisions among them, that they would all be prepared to go forward in great and good work which they had undertaken confidence in each other's motives. They had never before had a sin word on the question of the right of females, was a question perfectly new in this country. They menot prepared for its discussion. It had never bemooted, and they were therefore not preparto been monted, and they were therefore not prepar-d to jump to a conclusion. The question involved in its country far wider considerations than even the testion of slavery itself—(Hear, hear, and cheers.)— —and he trusted they would not gratify their ene-tes by quarrelling on the threshold. (Loud cheers.) was sure the American delegates would stand at the bar of their own country of any of lukewarmness on this question. The females could never reproach them raving deserted their cause, and they would go accord by all those who had sent them there i should they one day agree with their Ameri-

nds in opinion on this subject, then would become those females within the bar who placed a little beyond it, but whom he ot think disgraced by being so placed.

No man could have read 'The Martyr ithout forming the highest opinion of the ss, the talents, and the heroism of the woen of America. (Cheers.) America was the only matry in the world which could boast a very exnaire martyrology to this cause, and they would another laurel to their wreaths, by conceding epoint under discussion—(Cheers and laughter) would still continue to appear in this first ng of the sort which had ever been assem-ince slavery first existed, and be with them ound them, although they could not be amongst. He hoped that all that had occurred on this

make the harmony the sweeter. (Loud Mr. Caine's amendment not having been second-ifell to the ground, and the Chairman was about that the original resolution, when Mr. Stacev said, that he had only consented to

would be only like what sometimes was ed into the most melodious music, a discord

ithirs his amendment, upon the understanding at Mr. Phillips would consent to withdraw his oristion; but that gentleman having declined, ot competent for him to do so. He (Mr. would not withdraw his amendment, ries of 'Question, question; Divide, divide.') the Chalaman said, that as the greatest majority meeting seemed to wish to come to a decision a subject, he would now put the question.

Rev. Dr. Cox protested against this peremptory relian of the Chairman. It was not competent for by number of gentlemen to demand of the Chairald come to a prompt decision on the question were entitled to be heard, and were not heard, he should move an adjourn-

Mr. J. CANNING FULLER said, that he represented as large a constituency as any one present, and he was surprised that any attempt should be made to f the women a year ago; and with regard the terms of the invitation, there was nothing at gentlemen in the first invitation, and the wo-

Captain WALKER said, that in whatever country institution was formed, something should be giv-up to the feelings and prejudices of the country which it was formed. (Cheers.) The ladies which it was formed. (Cheers.) The ladies ass the Atlantic had exerted themselves nobly. Cheers.—and he trusted they would continue to su-(Loud cheers)—but he entreated the ladies not push this question—(Cheers.) They did not perps fully comprehend the feeling existing in this unity on the subject. (Cheers.) The question results of the control of th and on the subject. (Cheers.) The question re-defitself to this. Were they prepared to give up institution of this Society? (Loud cheers.) the Americans willing to cast off England al-ther? England had given a proof of her sincer-in the anti-slavery cause by paying twenty milto get rid of the abomination of slavery, were they now willing to cast England off?

If the society had been established in America, he should never have mooted the question of the exclusion of females; he would do nothing to offend the prejudices of the country in which they were, and he trusted they would do nothing calculated to cripple the great cause in which they were engaged

Mr. Birner, Secretary of the National Anti-Slavery Society of New-York, said that he rose for the purpose of correcting an impression which might be produced upon the minds of the Convention, by what had fallen from some of the preceding speakers from the United States, and also from G. Thompmajority was made up by the females themselves. Again, in Massachusetts, this principle had been a principal ground of separation among the Societies. On both sides of the question, however, were to be found good abolitionists and true. In Massachusetts a separation had taken place—one society admitted females, the other did not. Since he had left New-York, he had heard from his friend, Lewis Tappan, York, he had heard from his friend, Lewis Tappan, on the subject. In a committee of which he was a member, the name of a distinguished abolitionist, Mrs. Child, had been placed on the committee. She was at a distance from the place, and consequently unable to attend, and Mr. Tappan had moved that the name of her husband, Mr. Child, a most talent-ed man, should be substituted. This propositiou, however, was negatived, and another lady, Miss Kelley, elected in the room of Mrs. Child. In con-sequence of this, Mr. Tappan and several of his sequence of this, Mr. Tappan and several of his friends had come to a resolution to separate from the society on that ground. Besides, most of those who

Mr. BIRNEY and Mr. THOMPSON severally ex-The Rev. C. STOVEL said the whole question was now rather one of order than of any thing else. They were assembled there together from all parts of the world to consider questions relating to negro hardly off if they had nothing but their rights. If that question was tearing the societies in pieces in the United States, why should they introduce it to tear in pieces this Convention? (Loud cheers.) tear in pieces this Convention? Were they not met together pledged to do some-thing against slavery, and would they suffer the tide of benevolence to be stopped by a straw? They had assembled for the destruction of slavery, and they ought not to expose themselves to ridicule through the whole length and breadth of the land. through the whole length and breadth of the land.

He should move, as an amendment, that the list of delegates, as taken by the committee, should be adopted. (Cheers.)

Mr. Prescott, of Burbadoes, rose, not for the 491 delegates, from England, Ireland, Scotland,

states, &c. The number actually present was about any very certain expectation of being received among them. (Cheers.) He had had that fact from ladies themselves. The ladies had been elected conditionally, if their reception should be in accordance with the customs of the country; and if it were not so, they were absolved from all responsibility.

The Rev. Mr. Bevan protested against private conversations being repeated before a public assembly.

Mr. Prescott resumed .- The conversation which ok place last night was not a private one; they had had a preliminary meeting, at which persons not delegates were present. He stated this in the presence of the American delegates, and of the ladies themselves. (Loud cries of 'Order, order.')

The Chairman said the speaker was decidedly out of order in giving the details of private conversation; he had clearly no right to do so. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. Morison said they were already on the brink of a precipice. The discussion of this question had already given rise to feelings not only adverse to the object for which they were assembled, but to that Christian spirit by which all previous anticles are produced by the control of the control ti-slavery meetings had been actuated -(Cheers)-American friends indulge any hope of carrying this estion, if it should be put to the vote of the meet-? (Cheers.) He believed if their American friends could be induced to withdraw the motion, minor question, as to the admission of female dele-gates from a small section of the American conti-nent. He beseec hed them calmly to consider the position in which the discussion of that question was placing them that day. (Hear.) The present was unlike any meeting that had hitherto been held in England. All former anti-slavery meetings in England had been unanimous. (Cheers.) Would their American brethren keep them in their present Besides, he thought it improper that this discussion should be carried on in the presence of the ladies. (Loud cheers.) He knew the feelings of the Americans upon this subject. He knew how

chusetts had no such liberty of choice left them, and on the subject. It was politics which had occasioned that split, and not the introduction of the woman question. He, for one, was not a favorer of the nohuman government plan; and he knew many stren-ous supporters of the rights of women who, like him-self, were by no means favorable to that scheme.

The question was then put, and Mr. Stacey's amendment carried by a large majority. The announcement of the result was received with loud

Mr. G. Thompsox hoped that as the question was its anniversary meeting in Exeter Hall, June 24, the now decided, it would never again be brought forward, and that the Convention would proceed with the same good feeling as if nothing had occurred to the same good feeling had occurred to the

Supporters of his motion would co-operate with the convention with just the same cordiality as if it had Venerable Thomas Clarkson, M. Isambert, the French

tlemen around him with as much zeal and earnestness as if this question had never been started. lay before our readers at the earliest opportunity. the

then adjourned to ten o'clock the next morning.

Letter from Wendell Phillips. Lospos, June, 1840. THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1840.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival, on Saturday last, of the Britis! Queen at New-York, and the Britannia at this port, we have been furnished with letters from Messrs. Garrison and Phillips, and also with London papers con rison and Phillips, and also with London papers consonant Phillips, and also with London papers consonant Phillips, and also with London papers consonant Phillips, and also with London papers consisting full accounts of the proceedings of the body which was called, was considered settled in the United States. Now, such was by no means the case. It was still a mooted question and a question which, since he had left America, had led to a split in the Anti-Slavery Society, and to the organization of a new one, from which females, he had no doubt, would be excluded. It was true the question had been decided in their favor last year, but that decision had been come to by no means a large majority, and a portion of that majority was made up by the females themselves. will be greatly relieved by the very interesting letter from that eloquent and steadfast friend of the cause WESDELL PHILLIPS. In behalf of all our readers, we return him our heartfelt thanks for his epistle, which is none the less welcome because unexpected. It furnishes us with important facts, of which, but for his kindness, the friends here must have remained for time in ignorance. The Convention assembled on the 12th of June

and continued its sessions ten days. The proceedings of the first day we have copied in full, presuming that our readers would be anxious, first of all, to know the principles on which the Convention was organized. It will be seen that the female delegates from this country were not permitted to take their seats as mem bers The debate on this question will be read with interest, and we think every candid mind will be society of that ground. Besides, most of those who were for the rights of women were also in favor of what was called the no-human government system. (Hear, hear, hear.) He had only given this account, in order to enable the Convention to come to an intelligent decision on the subject. (Cheers.) fluence, by correspondence and otherwise, for months, to accomplish their wishes, and that on the other hand, the friends of liberal principles left every thing to take its natural course, without any effort to de away the prejudices which had been excited against themselves, the result is not surprising. Perhaps, all of the world to consider questions relating to negro slavery; but whilst they were discussing the powers of the delegates, they were called upon to decide a question of a totally different character—a question of which they had never before heard any thing—the question of the rights of women. He would not withhold from them any of their rights—he would give them more than their rights—he thought that both men and women too would be but hardly off if they had nothing but their rights. things considered, we ought rather to wonder that so many were found proof against the wiles and plots of Mercury says, that 'the division on the question showed at least ONE-FOURTH of the room in favor of equal rights in both sexes to work and be publicly He considered the introduction of the question was decidedly out of order, and he should vote for the confirmation of the list of delegates, as handed in test prepared by Prof. Adam, will excite the indignaby the committee, and henceforth he hoped they would entertain this question no more. (Cheers,) the influence of that spirit of intolerance from which alone such an act could proceed. The independent ourse of Messrs. Garrison, Rogers, Remond and Adam. in refusing to connect themselves with a body thus constituted and controlled, will, we are confident, command the approbation of their constituents, the friends

purpose of discussing the question, but of stating a france, Canada, Hayti, the West Indies, United fact. The ladies themselves had not come over with States. &c. The number actually present was about States, &c. The number actually present was abou

Letter from Mr. Garrison.

MY DEAR JOHNSON:

I had fully made up my mind to leave for home is the Government steamer Britannia, which sails from Liverpool for Boston to-morrow; and therefore have neglected preparing any letters for publication in the Liberator, respecting the Anti-Slavery Conven tion in this city, which was dissolved some days since But the importunities of the anti-slavery friends, in various quarters, for me to remain, are of such a na ture, that, at the eleventh hour, I have come to the onclusion to remain in England until the 4th of August,-making, in the mean time, a tour to Scotland and Ireland. The mail is to be closed in less than an hour, and I can only say, that all the delegates ti-stavery meetings had been actuated—(Cheers)—
for whatever had been done in this country in the
anti-slavery cause, had been done under the guidance of Christian principles. There were firmminded men on both sides of this question. It was
a question of conscience between the two parties, a question of conscience between the two parties, but he would say it was a question of conscience between a small minority on one side, and a mighty you with matter enough to occupy the columns of the majority on the other. He might discuss this question until the Convention was broken up—but would their sions and speeches, I wish you to give precedence to American friends indulge any hope of carrying this. what fell from the lips of the great and eloquent O'Connell-especially his scorching, blistering, burning speech, delivered in Exeter Hall. On our a rrival, friends could be induced to withdraw the motion, unanimity would be secured. They had assembled to discuss the question of anti-slavery, and they were now asked to discuss another, and that upon a refusing to let the voice of the American Anti-Slavery Society be heard in behalf of bleeding humanity, except by proxy! Could we do less-by our regard for onsistency and justice, and as representatives of a Society which makes no distinction among its members on account of complexion, condition or sex-than to refuse (I mean such of us as were allowed to become members) to connect ourselves with such a body No-no. Accordingly, N. P. Rogers, Charles L. Re mond, William Adams and myself, came severally spontaneously and unanimously to the determination not to place our names upon the list of delegates of the Americans upon this subject. He knew now not to place our names upon the list of delegates anxious the discussion of this question in their own country had made them, and now they were making the friends of the anti-slavery cause as anxious on the subject in this. (Cheers.) He was convinced they did not admire the position females occupied in this convention. All possible entreaties were made the did not admire the position females occupied felt that, by bearing such a testimony, on such an ocin this country, or they would never have mooted this question. He urged them to proceed immediately to their division, in a spirit of Christian charity and to abide by the decision. (Loud chees) for the whole hu man race, than by consenting to rety, and to abide by the decision. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman said the hour was so late that he cognize the principle, that the delegates sent to The Chairman said the nour was so face that he should now call upon Mr. Phillips to reply.

Mr. Phillips, in reply, denied the assertions of Mr. Prescott, that the women did not expect to be received when they came there, or that they had any the could be reply to the solution. The women of Missa. see any of those, who were associated with us to repthey would have been coming to that Convention with a lie in their mouths, and have been guilty convened for the purpose of breaking the yokes and resent the American Society, thrust out of a meeting of the grossest deception if, having such liberty, they had come before the Convention in the way they had done. The particulars of that conversation had in excluding any one of our delegation, the Convention is the convention of the grossest deception if, having such liberty, they fetters of slavery, and ourselves permitted to enjoy had done. The particulars of that conversation had in excluding any one of our delegation, the Conven been greatly exaggerated. It was not true that the rent in the American Societies had been owing to the introduction of the woman question; his friend who had made that assertion, had been misinformed us thither, I can scarcely entertain a doubt. I believe they will sustain us by their approving voices. Wishing to be affectionately remembered to all the beloved friends at home, I remain, in much haste,

Yours for perfect freedom. WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Anniversary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society held bers. The Duke of Sussex presided, and the proceed Mr. Phillips said he did not doubt but that the ings were of a very important and interesting characconvention with just describe the same of the subject, and having obtained that, they would go on with them with a perfect feeling of cordiality. (Loud cheers.)

Deputy, Mr. Scales, J. G. Birney, Dr. Lushington, Opportunity, Mr. P., O'Connell, C. L. Remond, W. Allen, Rev. Wm. Knibb, W. Auderson, Sir. E. Wilmot, H. B. of cordinaity. (Loud cheers.)

Professor Adam would co-operate with the genStanton, Dr. Madden, and Justice Jeremie. The lay before our readers at the earliest opportunity, the On the motion of Mr. Stuage, the Convention nell and our colored brother Remond. most interesting speeches, particularly those of O'Con

DEAR JOHNSON:—The World's Convention has ended—or rather there has been no World's Convention, properly so called. We have sat ten days, and had, by the kind hospitality of the English friends, had, by the kind hospitality of the English richad, by the kind hospitality of the English richad, by the kind hospitality on the firends here has been unbounded. We shall all be ever grateful for the opportunity they have given us of meeting, under such favorable circumstan-

and there exists no prejudice against being called an the British India scheme, but at least against its beabolitionist: on the contrary, men seem to struggle ing fairly and fully submitted to the Conventian. for the honor of being known as such. Among the spectators, we had Lady Byron, (who, by the by, took brings with it the brightest ray of hope to the slave, her seat one day by the side of our friend Remond, was kept sedulously back, and carefully excluded from and entered quite familiarly into conversation with the place and space which its importance demanded. him.) Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Opie, Elizabeth Fry, the And this conduct in regard to Thomas Clarkson-this Countess of Brunswick, &c. Then among our members and speakers, O'Connell spoke almost every day ing, how degrading to the body which has assembled -Bowring, Campbell, Lushington, Buxton, Sir Eard-ley Wilmot, Isambert, one of the French Deputies,-S.c. &c. Brougham excused himself from attending on account of illness. At the public meeting, (anniversary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,) in Exeter Hall, which followed the Convention, and also requiring them to receive all persons dele-I noticed at least one colored man mingled in with gated. Prof. Adam seconded the motion. We rethe audience; and just behind an English Duchess, ceived unexpected support and powerful aid from not six feet from our Royal Chairman, the Duke of Sussex, crowded in among members of Parliament, of several hours, during which we were urged by al-&c. sat two colored men: yet there were, I do assure most every speaker to withdraw the motion, the vote you, no symptoms of a mob. Indeed, though Remon stepped from just behind O'Counell, and followed him in a most beautiful and happy speech-much applauded-the audience received it with Christian meekness-not having the fears of a Philadelphia pub-

lie before their eyes. So much for the colorphobia. The Convention has taken some steps calculated to tell on the American public. Their resolutions, urg- on the exclusion of the women. The amendment ing it as a duty incumbent on churches not to hold fellowship with slaveholders, will, I trust, secure the tled only that women should not be members. Yet deep attention of every American Christian-espec- while by the very fact of passing such a vote, the ially as we had many of the best known and most in fluential clergy of England among our members. They were drawn by a committee on which was J. nor decided the point, but tacitly accepted the roll Angell James ; spoken to by J. Burnet, a leader of the Dissenters, and most of the clergy present, and as- Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. sented to even by Dr. Cox.

The opportunity we have had of full communion with the English friends has enabled us to point out the ways in which they may be most useful to the cause in America, by religious and literary influence. Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. This last may seen We have declared independence, you know, of a mere form, but from it, as Lord Clarendon says Queens and Parliaments; but every abolitionist must rejoice that we are still vassals to the genius of the of us took it into deliberation whether we had a right mother country—that the power rests with her Relig- to remain in such a body, none doubting that had it ion and Literature to draw round the conscience of character been previously known, we never should the slaveholder, like the Roman herald of old, a mag- have been sent to such an one. But, seeing it right ic circle, and say, 'thence thou shalt not pass till the spell be broken by the shout of emancipated man.' but that we might make it what it ought to be, and All this we have urged upon them, and they are pledged to use this mighty weapon in our aid. Their Reviews, which float where an anti-slavery tract der all the circumstances, to remain. would be scouted, will come, I trust, bearing healing on their wings. And now for the other side of the picture.

You will recollect, that the friends were requested o assemble here a few days previous to the opening of the Convention, for the purpose of consultation, &c.
Many did so from Ireland and Scotland, as well as the ed no intimation of any wish for their presence atthe meetings of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Though they met us constantly at the tea parties held in the Anti-Slavery Room nd were known to be arranging the details of the Convention, still no advice was asked of any one not a member of the Committee. The first order issued tary and receive tickets, without which no one would be admitted into the hall. We did so, thinking it a raise a committee of its own body to inspect credentials and make out a roll. But, it chanced that there were women's names on the Massachusetts list-to them a ticket of membership was refused. A deputation from the Committee waited on us to let us know the determination of that body, which I copy :

Resolved, That the Committee, in the original summons of the Convention, did not contemplate, col-lectively or individually, the admission of ladies. sides of the Atlantic, the invitation is addressed to

the parties in question.
W. D. CREWDSON, Chairman.

We told them we could not submit to their deterfact only a Conference with the British and Foreign tle who were to be admitted as members.

We replied, it would be our duty to bring that que mean the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania delegation. Of the New-York friends, some stood aloof-more joined with the Committee and argued their cause most stoutly.) It was confessed by more than one that letters had been received from America on this point; and they, with other things, were the occasio no doubt, of those explanatory papers sent to the United States, in which it was insinuated rather than expressed, that membership would be limited to gentle Committee, and protesting against their assumption of power te settle the terms of membership. They heard us very kindly about fifteen minutes. We were then, on the motion of J. Sturge, politely requested to to receive a protest. retire and leave them to deliberate on what we had

earnest requests to us on all sides to avoid outraging ed the official roll and report of our meeting, had this English feeling and bringing division into so noble body. Reverend Divines thought it duty to intercede former number to be a member of the Society of with us personally, and eminent abolitionists painted in glowing colors the ruin which impended :- all persisted in giving an exclusively English character to the meeting, and interpreting the terms of their invi-tation by English usages; while we allowed this that 'Hicksites' were not Friends, though they were would be right had we come to an English meetingbut wholly refused to have a World's Convention

mensured by an English yardstick. The Convention opened. Clarkson took the Chair, ed hardly able to bear the scene. But his mind was dressed us most appropriately. The holy and chastened feeling, the expression of deep seriousness

and less of devoted seriousness here, than in the anti-slavery assemblies with us.

prudent to have in writing-and finding that near ces, with many whose names have been long familiar third of it related to India, they urged and urged him, till the old man was persuaded to omit it-a proof, The meetings here have many points to distinguish this urgency of theirs, of what no member of this Conthem from the same assemblies at home. For in-stance, all the morning papers report our proceedings, lurks in the London Committee against, I will not say reducing the meeting to pupilage-how deeply insultat their call !

After Clarkson left the Chair, the honor was con ceded to me by the friends, of moving for a committee on the roll. My motion was so worded as to presen the right of the Convention to make up its own roll. Bowring and Mr. Ashurst; but, after a stormy debutwas taken and carried by nine-tenths against us Stanton voted with us, though he took no part in the debate. All the members of the British India Com mittee voted with us, among whom were our staunch and kind friends the Peases. Some of the speakers denied the right of the Convention to meddle with the question who should be members! Others insisted which was passed instead of our original motion, se Convention impliedly admitted their own right to make up their roll, they never resumed the subject made for them by the Committee of the British and

This was the first great error, if I may use so sligh word: refusing to allow Massachusetts to say by whom she should be represented, and sitting down mere Conference, under the shadow of the British an 'many and tall branches of mischief did grow.' Som to enter, in order to bear our testimony, not knowing successfully assert the right of all delgates to their seats, we came to the conclusion that it was best, un

One little circumstance I will mention, further t illustrate what I consider a prominent fault of the meeting-its timidity. Bradburn was alluding to the manner in which British abolitionists deserted their principles, on our side the Atlantic, when, much, confess to my surprise, (for not personally knowing them, I had not dreamed they could be members of the United States, and were surprised to find they receiv- Convention,) up started Doctors Hoby and Cox, and demanded to be heard-and up sprung many other deprecating personalities. My first feeling was that l could not be exactly in the right place, finding them on the same platform. Dr. Cox indeed made a frank avowal of a change of opinion, when the church res olutions were under discussion,-stating that he wen with them, thought slavery a sin in all cases, &c was for us to deposit our credentials with their Secre- Hoby, I suppose, stands about where he did; and the meeting which deprecated discussion for fear of diviion among such brethren as he, was not the World's mere form, and that, of course, the Convention would Convention which Massachusetts, at least, anticipated A day or two after, Garrison, Rogers, and the res arrived. They refused to enter the Convention and were permitted almost unnoticed to occupy seats in the gallery, though to be sure the Committee of th British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society did by let er (in my opinion wholly without authority-'A letter having been read, addressed to the Secretary, dated Boston, 24th April, signed by Francis Jackson, President, and W. L. Garrison, Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, stating that several ladies have been appointed as delegates to the approaching Convention, it was unantiques by the secretary of the American Society and the secretary of the Society's views and feelings in regard to the Conven tion, I placed them before the Business Committee desiring to have them read. They refused, alledgin That at a sdbsequent period, in the letter of the that they were technically credentials, and as such should be submitted to the Committee of the Britis sides of the Atlantic, the invitation is addressed to gentlemen exclusively.

That the subject having been brought seriously and deliberately before this Committee on the 15th of May, it was unanimously determined that ladies were inadmissible as delegates, and it is now again resolved, without a single dissentient voice, that this opinion be confirmed and respectfully communicated to the narties in austion.

They thought this could not properly be done. I then stated my determination to offer them to the meeting on my individual responsibility. In attempt the narties in austion. and Foreign Auti-Slavery Society. This I denied meeting on my individual responsibility. In attempting to do so, (I will not go into detail of circumstances, was stopped by what others as well as mysel

thought an unparliamentary construction of the rule mination-that we had come to a Convention which of order,-but, at any rate, a most partial and unequa would, of course, settle the qualifications of its own one, when others were permitted to speak on subjects members. They assured us we had mistaken the na- not before the meeting, and entirely out of technica ture of the meeting. It might have been called 'by a order, again and again, without interruption. There poetical license a World's Convention, but was in were several cases in which we thought the rules of order were somewhat construed by the subject expect Anti-Slavery Society, and, as such, they should set- ed to be brought forward, and at least they were more strictly enforced on some subjects than others. The last day of the Convention, Prof. Adam, (who tion before the Convention. (By 'we' and 'us' I if any one here deserves more praise than another,

has stood foremost in a steady, fearless, and clear sighted course from the first,) Bradburn, Miller, Mott Lester, Winslow and myself offered a protest against the London Committee assuming to organize the Con vention-against the Convention's excluding the women-and against the partial manner in which the rules of order had been enforced.

After the Protest was read, we moved that it be part of the Records. Whereupon, Colver moved, and men. Prof. Adam and myself waite I on the Commit-lee, stating our surprise that all having been requested on the table,' which was finally carried by a good mato come early, no one had been invited to sit with the jority; thus putting a climax to assumption on one side, and undue submission on the other to the control of a self-constituted Committee, by setting an example, unprecedented, at least in abolition annals, of refusing

One circumstance I will add. The Anti-Slavery Reporter had called James Mott 'a member of the So In this state of things, the Convention met-amid ciety of Friends.' The next number, which containnote affixed to his name : 'Erroneously stated in a Friends.' They had found out in the interim that he was a 'Hicksite'-and so this bantling of the British and Foreign Association became the organ of the denied the right to decide who were members of their

own body.

Indeed, the meeting has been in many res n failure. It was not conceived in the right spirit, nor led in by two gentlemen. The feeble old man seem- carried out with proper freedom. It deserted, in the outset, the broad anti-slavery platform. It shrunk, at clear as when he paused by the way-side and took that every step, from that fearlessness of decision, and discressive which has revolutionized a world. He adhad hitherto marked the cause. The friends here,with all respect I say it,-have come heartily up which pervaded the audience during his presence, anti-slavery truth; but that being somewhat popular, gave it more the aspect of an abolition gathering with has not called them to stem the tide—to shock old us; for I think there is more elapping and excitement prejudices—to disregard long established customs—t more notice of distinguished men-more similarity care nothing for division, when it is only severing to common meetings for political and other perposes, chaff from wheat. This has not been necessary for

for one wrong and he yet would enswer by house of entry - the Lan

the last twenty years, and now they shrink from un' flinching adherence to principles which run counter to received habits. They have little of that spirit which parson Taylor describes as *hewing to the line, though the chips fly in our faces.' They are not ready for unpopular reform. They will now, I think, take sides in our disputes, which, when I was in London before, and now, also, I have observed a hesitation in doing; and they will take sides, most of them, with the new organization. I except the Scottish and the Irish Friends. However Erin may be oppressed, her sons carry fearless hearts and free tongues; and Scotland beats yet with all the zeal and true-heartedness, which we have all along given in our thoughts to the land of Clarkson and Wilberforce. As in old covenanting times, the fire which has gone out here in this generation, burns still am: ng her hills.

Massachusetts, indeed, would have been surprised at the aspect of an anti-slavery meeting, which thundered its plaudits when O'Connell or Campbell entered or retired, but hushed down every allusion to our Clarkson, while he sat unnoticed in the gallery; and received with faint, cold cheers, every expression, (and they were frequent,) which Americans out of gratitude to Thompson. And you will hardly believe me when I say, that abolitionists could meet in Exeter Hall to hear of American slavery, and place on their list of speakers, the names of Stanton and Birney, and lorget that man sitting silent beside them, to whom it was owing that Birney and Stanton, as abolitionists, had a being-indeed that there was any thing like American abolition at all. Garrison was not asked to speak in Exeter Hall. One who sat by me was reproved for calling for him. Do you want any other index of its abolitionism? I was almost startled to hear Stanton announced there as Secretary of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. We had been battling for a fortnight with the domineering, exclusive, narrow spirit of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and in spite of myself, my mind could not but associate them together. Further thought only strengthens the resemblance.

How utterly outrageous the transfer of the Eman-cipator! For such an act men deserve to forfeit all the confidence of their anti-slavery brethren. Their conduct before I left might claim, perhaps, with some, the doubtful merit of being equivocal; so that henest minds might differ in their judgment of it, though my own was clear; but the last utter breach of faith mere swindling—using power where they knew they had no right—plainly outgoing the purpose for which they were appointed-deserves to bankrupt their character as abolitionists. Had I been with you, though, I might see it to be only of a piece with all the rest. I am glad the cause is rid of such men; if we cannot go on without them, let us sink honorably together, with the right to say, as Francis did-'We have lost all but our honor.'

In conclusion, remember us to all with you, whom we are with in heart. Circumstances, we think, make it our duty to remain on this side the water another winter. I assure you it is with deep regret we make up our minds to do so. You will believe us when we say, we had rather be with you, and enjoy the privilege of sharing your labors, relieving you and friend Collins of something of that burden-or trying to, at least-which you have borne up so nobly amid desertion and treachery. Yeurs, affectionately,
WENDELL PHILLIPS

We understand that our colored friends in Boston intend commemorating the act of British Emancipation by appropriate exercises in Belknap St. church, and a public festival, on Saturday, August 1st. The scholars attached to the different Sabbath Schools will unite in the celebration. The committee hope that parents will promote the observance of the day by permitting their children to participate in the exercise. The order of exercises will be published next

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The knowing ones at Washington are hatching a new expedient for ridding Congress of the troublesome question of abolition On Tuesday of last week a resolution was introduced to retrocede to Maryland and Virginia the portions of the District of Columbia acquired from those two States, except so much as is contained in the corporate limits of Washington. Nothing is said as to the question whether slavery shall continue or be abolished in that part of the territory which will remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress; but we should not be surprised if the Southern members should suffer abolition to take place in Washington, if the remain der of the District can thereby be put beyond the reach of anti-slavery legislation Look out for another 'compromise.' The northern members of the next Congress will need watching.

The Protest against the exclusion of the female delegates to the London Conference is in type, but want of room compels us to defer it till next week.

NOTICES

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The subscribers, being anxious to sustain the antislavery cause in this State, propose holding a FAIR for the sale of useful and valuable articles, in this town, some time in SEPTEMBER NEXT, during the sessions of the Anti-Slavery Convention, the proceeds of which will go into the Treasury of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies and individuals are earnestly requested to prepare articles for this Fair and forward them to Mrs. John Milton Earle, Worcester, Mass.

Caroline Bartlett, Betsey Newton, Mary B. Russell, Rarah H. Earle, Anna E. Colton, Lucy Earle, Sarah H. Parsons. ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

ANNA E. COLTON, SARAH H. PARSONS Worcester, July 15, 1840.

The friends of independent nominations for public offices, are respectfully invited to meet on Thursday evening, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, in Hall No. 2, Marlboro' Chapel, to choose a County Committee, and make other preliminary arrangements for the fall

elections.

All abolitionists in Boston and Chelsen, whether old or new society men, white or colored, and all temperance men, who are in favor of nominating ab-olitionists and temperance men only, for legislative and executive offices in the state and nation, are urgently invited to be present.

By order of the State Central Committee

J. W. ALDEN, Secretary

NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the Old Colony (Plymouth County) A. S. Society will be held in the Orthodex meeting-house in Kingston, on the lat day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. Thomas Jinnings, gust next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. Thomas Jinnings, a colored gentleman from Boston, is expected to deliver the address. The Executive Committee are requested to meet at the same place, at 8 o'clock A. M. We anticipate a meeting full of interest to those who may assemble and of profit to the slave.

WM. T. BRIGGS, Secretary.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY. A Quarterly meeting of the Middlesex County A. S. Society will be held in the Orthodox meeting-house in Westford, on TUESDAY, the 28th of July.

Auxiliary societies are requested to send delegates, and all persons, holding the principles of the society, are invited to be present, and take part in the deliberations.

HARRIS COWDRY, Sec.

AN EASTERN CHRISTIAN UNION CONVEN

A Convention of the friends of Christian Union, on apostolical principles, will be held at Groton, Mass. on the 12th of Ang. next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The object of this Convention is to examine the scriptural ground of Union, devise measures for its promotion, and secure harmonious action among its friends. All friends of the Redeemer are invited to attend.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A COLORED mm wants a cituation in a private family, the country preferred. He is acquainted with the business of a farm.

A father is desirous of placing his son, aged 12 years, with some family in the country, where he could have a permanent situation, and receive proper attention to his education.

Several colored boys want situations in stores—also several to live in the country.

Apply to Wm. C. Nell, 25 Cornhill.

Together toget with a control of the state of

Boxton, Mar. 1864

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THE BIBRRATOR.

POETRY.

From the Indiana Eagle. LINES TO NEW ENGLAND. BY H. W. ELLSWORTH, ESQ. New England! New England! How beautiful thy vales— Where summer flowers are breathing forth Their sweets to summer gales ; Where soft the wild note breaketh From out each dewy grove, Where lone the night bird chanteth

Oh! far beyond the surges wild That beat upon thy shore, Hath swept the pean of thy fame Old ocean's vastness o'er! And echoes far the triumph song Of that true hearted band, Who gave their homes, their all for God And thee my father-land !

Her even lay of love!

It peals amid the palaces Of Englanu's titled sons-O'er soft Italia's quivering wires Its magic music runs; From lofty peak and lowly vale, In joyous notes, comes bursting forth, That anthem of the free!

Majestic are thy mountains Uptowering to the sky! Stern monuments that Freedom's hand For age hath piled on high ! Forever may they guard thee, As now-the blest, the free-Bright Eden-land of nations! Proud home of Liberty !

And beautiful the silver streams That ripple o'er thy breast, In thousand forms meandering To seek their ocean rest; Aye, beautiful! and may they twine Forever bright as now, A fadeless leaf of lustre round Thy clear unruffled brow !

We love them, for their legends tell Of deeds and daring true How oft' the hunter paddled there, War-led, his dark canoe; And off beside the mossy banks, 'Mid scenes that linger yet, The Indian maid-sweet Nature's child-Her Indian lover met.

And these are gone !- but fairer forms Still rove beneath thy skies, Whose priceless worth, and trusting love Gleam forth from laughing eyes; Thy daughters! like sweet flowers of spring, Bloom 'neath thy fostering care, Through coming time, as now, to be, Thy treasures, rich and rare !

Thy sons! what clime that knoweth not The noble and the brave! The tamers of the stubborn earth-The rovers of the wave, Aye! dearly do they love the land Their fathers died to gain : Their pride, its glory fresh to keep, Its honor bright from stain !

New England! New England! God's blessing on thee be; And ever on those cherished ones Fond memory links with thee! From this fair land, whose spreading skies Like thine, a glory wear, My sprit turns to breathe for thee A blessing and a prayer! INDIANA, April, 1840.

From the Register and Observer. HEALTH AND INDOLENCE AT THE BED-SIDE OF A LADY.

> INDOLENCE. Oh, gentle Lady, rise not yet, The morning air is cold, And lovely visions o'er your head Shall wave their wings of gold.

Your bed of down, how soft and warm, Sweet slumbers close your eyes, No cares disturb, no fears molest-Then, Lady, do not rise.

Sleep till the sun, with silent pace, Has reached his highest noon; Then rise to breathe the balmy air And fragrant breath of June.

Oh, Lady, list not to the lay That artful syren sings; No tongue the countless woes can tell, That in her train she brings.

Then, Lady, rise! the morning air Your languid frame shall brace, Shall give new vigor to y ur step, And beauty to your face.

The eastern skies are tinged with gold, Rich music fills the air, There's perfume on the morning breeze, And beauty every where.

Oh waste not thus the morning's prime Nor let me call in vain : Think, Lady, think, if now refused, I ne'er may call again.

Disease, even now, with secret power, Is busy at your heart, Has plucked the roses from your cheek,

And cankered every part . The Lady heard the warning voice. Her heart was filled with dread; Her curtains slowly she unclosed,

And raised her languid head. With anxious eyes she gazed around, Then tried in vain to rise, While Indolence, with gentle force,

Pressed down her weary eyes. With chains invisible, though strong, She kept her in her power, Nor was that Lady seen again In garden, hall, or bower.

CAMBRIDGE, June 1, 1840.

From the Knickerbocker DIRGE FOR A YOUNG GIRL.

From the Spanish. Underneath the sod, low lying, Dark and drear, Sleepeth one, who left, in dying, Sorrow here.

Yes, they're ever bending o'er her, Eyes that weep; Forms that to the cold grave bore her, Vigils keep.

When the summer moon is shining, Soft and fair, Friends she loved in tears are twining

Chaplets there. Rest in peace, thou gentle spirit, Throned above;

Souls like thine, with God inherit Life and love !

Bester, Mar. 1840.

NON-RESISTANCE.

Letter from H. C. Wright to Amos A. Phelps. BOSTON, June 6, 1840.

'A. A. Phelps was the first man that went to hear the Grimkies lecture in Boston, and then followed them to Lynn and led the men of Lynn to hear them.'
You, request me to make the following correction, which I do most cheerfully, accompanying it with Christian church and Christian ministry. You so which I do most cheerfully, accompanying it with some remarks as to an erring friend and brother. That in Lynn you first heard the Grinkies lecture, not in Boston. That you did not hear them in Boston.

ous assembly in one place and time than in the other?

In February, 1838, you went to hear a woman and pulpit as Christians and Christian ministers. I say in the Legislative Hall of this State, and address a multitude of men and women, some 500 legislators being of the number. Was it a 'sin and shame' in her? Was it a 'sin' in you and the doer of the worst possible character. If he is a learnshame 'in her? Was it a 'sin' in you and the other men to countenance her by going to hear? There was woman in a Hall of Legislation, addressing five or six hundred legislators on the moral and political bearings of slavery; and you were present to hear and sanction her. Where was your conscience then? Where the declarations of Paul about woman's keeping silence in the church, which here was often quate against woman's speaking in the church which worse often quate against woman's speaking in the church worse than a highway robber, as the course of the worse than a highway robber and the course of the worse than a highway robber and the c you so often quote against woman's speaking in anti-slavery meetings? Did you think of them when you, in that Hall, heard the cause of humanity pleaded by woman's lips? Did she sin? Did you sin?

Do you recognize this? You will find it in a re-

ing her to do so. In April, 1838, I was present at the Odeon, and the April, 1836, I was present at the Odeon, and heard a woman plead for the slave in the presence of thousands, men and women. It is my impression that Amos A. Phelps was in that throng. Had you a thought that she sinned against God, or that you and the rest of the men were sinning in hearing her? Yet, but a few weeks after this, May 31, you declared, in the Marlboro' Chapel, in the presence of a multitude, that it was a 'sin and a shame' in woman to deliberate and act with men in an Anti-Sla very Convention, and that the Convention sinned in permitting her to do so. You desired to have your ame stricken from the roll of the Convention, be men; and you entered a written protest against it.

I do not call these things to your mind to taunt you. I have no personal ill-will to gratify. Your you. I have no personal flawfin to grauty. Tour personal treatment of me has given me no cause for any but kind feelings towards you. But I regard you as the prime mover in the division in the antislavery ranks. If this division hinders the progress of the principles of human rights, the guilt, I believe, must rest primarily with you. You have subjected the cause to this expense and trouble, because regards near negal expensited to speak, role, and act cause woman was permitted to speak, vote and act with men on the anti-slavery platform as her sense of duty dictated. Since your declaration of May 31, 1838, in the Marlboro' Chapel, 'that it was a sin and a shame' for woman to speak and act in an Anti-Slavery Convention, and that 'it is a sin in the Con-Slavery Convention, and the solution is a classifier to do so, you have been unceasing in your efforts to bring reproach on the anti-slavery organization, as at first formed, which accords to every human being liberty of thought and communication according to their sense of duty, and which admits all to an equality of rights. This organization according to the sense of duty, and which admits all to an equality of rights. This organization is a destroy, becomminication according to their sense of unity, and which admits all to an equality of rights. This organization you have spared no pains to destroy, because it would not exclude woman from the use of her right to speak, vote and act with her brethren in the cause of humanity.

It is due to justice and to the principles of human rights, that your course, as leader in the attack on these principles as applied to gramma should be

those principles as applied to woman, should be known as a matter of record. You have given no statement or explanation of your former course, when you followed woman from place to place to hear her speak for the slave; nor have I seen any reaassigned why you now think it 'a sin and a convention, to hear a woman speak and vote; and why you think it wrong to belong to a Society which allows woman to speak and vote at its meetings, as she thinks duty calls. In 1837, you could merate the services which he rendered to his fellow citizens, particularly the humbler classes of them, and make a received to the services which he rendered to his fellow citizens, particularly the humbler classes of them, and the services which here would be a task agreeable in itself, but one which would be a task agreeable in itself, but one which would be a task agreeable in itself, but one which would be a task agreeable in itself, but one which would be a task agreeable in itself, but one which would be a task agreeable in itself, but one which would be a task agreeable in itself. cause an expense of thousands of dollars, to avoid hearing her, and to prevent her from speaking. In 1838, you could go with lawyers doctors, judges, ministers and legislators to hear women speak in the halls of legislation; in 1839-40, you would break to mitigate the sufferings of the poor of his neighborhood, and to raise them from the moral and physical existing A. S. Societies and move heaven and cause an expense of thousands of dollars, to avoid

now? Were you violating moral principle, outraging propriety, and retarding the progress of emanci-pation, when you so eagerly followed woman to Lynn and to the State House, to hear her preach abolition to men as well as women; or are you committing these sins and injuries now? Your present former covrse must be wrong-for they are ically opposed. Which is it? I have nevdiametrically opposed. Which is it? I have nev-er known you to feel or express the least penitence for going to hear woman speak in Lyan or in the State House. When you solemnly affirmed that it was 'a sin and a shame' for women to speak and vote in an anti-slavery meeting with men, you uttered not one word of sorrow that you had so recently sinned and done all you could, by example, to en-

My brother My brother, allow me to speak plainly. Your case demands it. I believe you will one day thank me for being plain with you. When you adopted the principles of abolition—of human rights—you adopted principles that you were not able to carry out; you were not willing to apply them to man as man, irrespective of sex or condition. The principles called for a sacrifice of the prejudices of your bles called for a sacrifice of the prejudices of your education and calling, that you were not prepared to meet. When you saw the stand taken by ministers in the Pastoral Letter of June, 1837, respecting we man's lecturing to men, and the general prejudice excited against that course, by that letter, you quailed. To extend the right to deliberate and communicate to woman as you did to man, in the the clergy, was an exercise of devotion to princi-ples from which you shrunk. Hence in contradiction of your former practice, you declared it to be 'a sin and a shame' for women to speak and vote a sin and a shame? for women to speak and vote with men in an A.S. Convention. You then proved false to the principles for which you had before so nobly contended and suffered. For some cause, you shrunk away from carrying them out in respect to woman. You would wrest from woman, because she is woman, her right to deliberate, speak, vote and act for God and humanity, according to her own sense of duty.

and the man. The blessing of thousands who were pershing is upon him.

His immediate family consists of four brothers and a sister. One of those brothers, Mr. Thomas Mathew, is proprietor of a large distillery at Castlelake, in the county of Tipperary. Two others, the county of Tipperary and have property embarked in it to a considerable amount. Each of these has suffered more by the present movement than perhaps any other persons

sense of duty.

From that time, you have been departing wider present movement than perhaps any other person in Ireland. But this is not all. The sister, Ger wider from a simple, child-like adherence to not find peace and rest to your soul till you return and commit yourself to your principles—firmly fol-lowing wherever they lead. I cannot speak doubtingly. You are wrong. Freedom of conscience, thought and speech, is an inalicnable human right. You, and those who go with you in the 'new-orthought and speech, is an indicatable human right. You, and those who go with you in the 'new-organization,' are determined to deny this right to one half of mankind, solely because God made them women. You cannot disguise it. To say that woman, because she is woman, shall not speak and vote, as her conscience dictates, with men, in anti-slavery meetings, is to rob human beings of an inclienable, heaven-born right. It is slavery. Woman, as well heaven-born right. It is slavery. Woman, as well as man, is responsible to God, not to man, for the use of her talents. You would hinder her from using her talents for justice and humanity, as her conscience shall direct; and thus assume to dictate to her when and where she may speak for God and the right.

You are wrong; and as you would answer to

Him who poured out his spirit on woman and com-missioned her to pray and prophesy, in whose king-dom there is no inequality of sex, and who makes each individual personally responsible to Him, may you come back to the simple truth as it is in Jesus, you come back to the simple truth as it is in Jeans, on the subject of human rights, and abide by it in life and in death—firm and dauntless to meet every for an account of the anniversary of the Connecticut State A. S. Society in New Haven, I stated that 'A. A. Phelps was the first man that went to hear the Grinkies lecture in Boston, and then followed them to Lynn and led the men of Lynn to hear them.'

I would say one word to you on these tonics them to Lynn and led the men of Lynn to hear them.'

which I do most cheerfully, accompanying it with some remarks as to an erring friend and brother. That in Lynn you first heard the Grinkies lecture, not in Boston. That you did not hear them in Boston till you heard them in the State House, in the Hall of Representatives, before a Committee of the Mossachusette Legislature.

You did, then, go to Lynn to hear them lecture, and, by going yourself, encouraged the men of that town to go and hear them. At Lynn their meetings were opened to men, and men were encouraged to attend with the women to hear women speak in anti-slavery meetings in this State, and, as it seems, mainly through your influence. This was in June, 1837. Within less than one year from that time, you publicly declared it a 'sin and a shame in woman to speak and vote in an Anti-Slavery Convention; and that the Convention sinned in inviting, or allowing her to do so? Where was your conscience when you went nine miles to Lynn to hear a woman speak in an anti-slavery meeting, and by your example encouraged other men to go and hear? Was it less a 'sin and shame' for woman to speak in an anti-slavery meeting in Lynn in June, 1837, the size of the speak in an anti-slavery meeting in Lynn in June, 1837, the size of th construe what I say against a church and ministr

Was it less a 'sin and shame' for woman to speak in an anti-slavery meeting in Lynn in June, 1837, than in an A. S. Convention in Boston in May, 1838, both being composed of men and women? Was it less 'a sin' in men to hear her speak in a promiscules 'a sin' in men to hear her speak in a promiscules 'a sin' in men to hear her speak in a promiscules who shaded to the companying and bloomic des, whose hands are polynomic than the state of the companying and bloomic des. less 'a sin' in men to hear her speak in a promisculus assembly in one place and time than in the other? luted with robbery and blood, to the communion

The speak and vote in an Anti-Slavery Convention; and the 'Convention sinned against God' in allow
large by woman's rips' Pola she sin' Do you recognize this? You will find it in a review of the Clerical Appeal; Liberator, Aug. 18, 1837, by AMOS A. PHELPS. Apply the Tanguage to those also who countenance and sustain slavery by silence and apology, and you cover the lavery by silence and apology, and you cover the whole ground. I could ask no more. The slav would ask no more.

ould ask no more.

Were you then opposed to a Christian church and ninistry? So far from it, that in this very language you showed great regard for a true Christian minis try and church. Thus would I show my regard now. I would hold up the 'pious, devoted, praying, godly, ministerial slaveholder.' and apologist for a PIOUS DEVOTED PRAVING slavery, as a 'PIOUS, DEVOTED, PRAYING GODLY MINISTERIAL ROBBER,' an object o iniversal and eternal abhorrence,' 'who steals the livery of heaven to serve the devil in.' As I would honor Him who hath loved me and died for me, and see his peaceful empire established on earth, I will not cease to rebuke and denounce the clerical slaveholder, and apologist for slavery, as you have taught me to do, as 'a robber of the worst possible charac-ter,' 'a PIOUS, DEVOTED, PRAYING, GOD-LY MINISTERIAL ROBBER'—i. e. a HYPO-CRITE. For doing this, will you and the new-o ganizers accuse me of opposing a Christian ministry Do you ask, what constitutes a Christian church What a Christian minister? I am ready to answer these questions, affirmatively, should you wish it in a proper time and place. Now is the time, and the LIBERATOR the place, to answer them negatively and say what is not a Christian church and ministry. Taat is not a Christian church that sanctions slavery directly or by refusing to hear testimony

slavery, directly or by refusing to bear testimony against it. That is not a Christian ministry that fellowships and countenances slavery by apology or by silence. It is a libel on Christianity to call such a

MISCELLANY.

Life of the Rev. Theobald Mathew.

Mr. Mathew was born in the year 1789, at Thomastown House, the seat of the Earl of Llandaff, in the county of Cork. When about twenty years of age, he entered Kilkenny college, where, having completed the usual course of studies, he took or-ders as a Franciscan friar. On leaving college, he you, as a member of an Anti-Slavery i, to hear a woman speak and vote; and nink it wrong to belong to a Society discharged the duties of his sacred office, and particularly and vote at its meet. the halls of legislation; in ISSR-40, you would break
up all existing A. S. Societies, and move heaven and
earth, because woman is allowed to plead for the
slave under the very circumstances in which you
were once so eager to hear her.

Were you sinning then? Or are you sinning

Were you violating moral principle, outraghis most ardent support. He never stopped to quire whether such an attempt originated with a Protestant or Catholic; he required but to be told that its object was to confer a benefit on his fellow

By such a course of life, Mr. Mathew gained, a short time, an unbounded influence over the mind of the surrounding poor. About two years ago, it was suggested to him, by a few benevolent individuals who had attempted to establish a total abstiuals who nance Society in Cork, that he could not better em-ploy his talents and influence than in reclaiming the humbler classes of his fellow citizens from the vice of drunkenness, which prevailed at the time to a frightful extent amongst them. He embraced the proposal without hesitation; about the commencement of the year 1838, he formed the first total abstinence Society. The temperance movement, like all great revolutions, has grown from small beginnings. Por several months after the first Society was establish-ed, the number of its members scarcely exceeded

five hundred. In October last he commenced his tour through quailed. To extend the right to denote a successful around him. Not less than 1,000,000, it is not communicate to woman as you did to man, in the supposed, have received the pledge from his hand, face of that Pastoral Letter and of the great body of the clergy, was an exercise of devotion to principle the clergy, was an exercise of devotion to principle. Here in contradicts the clergy is a contradict to the clergy in contradicts the clergy is a contradict to the clergy is a contrad and his deportment such as became the Christian and the man. The blessing of thousands who were

From a simple, child-like adherence to You are wrong, my brother; and will cace and rest to your soul till you return it yourself to your principles—firmly folwhose fortune is embarked in the Middleton distil lery. Thus there is not a single member of his family on whom he has not inflicted a serious injury by his advocacy of temperance.—Mr. Mathew is somewhat under the middle size—we should say about five feet eight—somewhat corpulent, but no so as to render him in any degree inactive. In his countenance there is a peculiar expression of benev-olence. We will undertake to say that no one

India Cottos. At an interview with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, a few weeks since, much information as to the culture of cotton in India was communicated by Mr. Brown, a large landowner and spice-grower on the Malabar coast. The grand impediments which existed against the culture of cotton to an indefinite extent, and of an excellent quality, he represented to be,—bad roads and excessive taxation. He said the taxes, or assessments, in one shape and another, were so enormous as to exceed the profits of cultivation, and thus to render the land valueless. Multitudes, he rid of the continual exactions imposed upon them, and thus a large part of the country has been virtually confiscated by the government. Mr. Brown gave it as his opinion, that if the fiscal impedements now existing against the cultivation of cotton were removed, and only a moderate export duty laid up-on the article, it might be put on ship, for three half pence per pound; and the cost of conveying it to England would probably be as much more. At this rate, the cost of India cotton in England would be only shout in cotton. would be only about six cents a pound!

A number of cotton-growers from Mississippi and Louisiana are now on their way to India, and will impart such information as they possess, relating to cultivation and management. They were induced to go out, by a British agent, who doubtless satisfies their expectations in respect to 'the needful.'

It would not be strange, therefore, if, in the course of a few years, our cotton should encounter a more spirited competition in the English market than it has hitherto done.—Jour. Com.

Preaching of Flowers.

Those of our readers who have the beautiful vol-nme, published by M. W. Dodd, of this city, called Floral Biography, will relish these lines the more for having read that work. The fair authoress of the book just named, has culled twenty-four choice flowers, and on each of them wrought a tale illustrating some trait of character, to which there is a real or imaginary resemblance in the flower. The young, and especially those who have a taste for the beautiful in nature, will love the book and the sequel to it, which will be published by and by. These lines, from an old English poet, will be read with delight by those who love to listen to the 'sweet music of the world.'—N. Y. Observer.

Your voiceless lips, O flowers! are living preachers, Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book, Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers, From loneliest nook.

Neath cloistered boughs each floral bell that swingeth And tolls its perfume on the passing air, Makes Subbath in the fields, and ever ringeth A call to prayer;

Not to the dome where crumbling arch and column Attest the feebleness of mortal hand, But to that fane most catholic and solemn, Which God hath planned

To that cathedral, boundless as our wonder, Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply Its choir the winds and waves-its organ, thunde

Its dome, the sky. There, amid solitude and shade, I wander Through the green aisles, and stretched upon the sod, Awed by the silence, reverently ponder The ways of God.

Attempt to burn a prison.—An attempt was made on last Monday night, says the Palmyra (Mo.) Whig of the 20th, to burn the jail of this place. The prisoners, three in number, had procured fire in some way unknown to us, and commenced burning the door. The quantity of smoke, or the fear that they might themselves be burnt, induced them to extinned this day, (Friday) and the says the prisoners of the business, he will be sold at the very lowest of the business, he will be able to execute all orders in a perfect and satisfactory manner. The patronage of his friends and of the public is respectfully solicit ed.

ANTI-SLAVERY PRESS. Plummer, from Lincoln county, condemned for kill-ing his brother, starts for Jefferson city.

'VERY NEAR RIGHT.' There is something so plausible in being so very near right, that it has long kept mankind from becoming quite right. Those who are very nearly right exert an influence in society infinitely more injurious in character, magnitude, and consequences, than do those who are ac-knowledged to be very wrong. Maxims and adages frequently mislead. It is said, 'of two evils choose the lesser.' Again—'half a loaf is better than no bread.' In physics both are true-in ethics both are ruinously false. First, of two, or any other number of moral evils, choose neither; there is a good which is their antipode. Secondly—you never get the half loaf in morals; there is no half connterfeiter, half burglar, or half murderer.-Alvan

Winnebago Indians .- The St. Louis Argus says: The steamer Chippewa arrived last evening from Wiscon.sin river, bringing General Atkinson and his staff. The General had succeeded before he left in

stair. The General had succeeded before he left in completing the peaceable transportation of the Winne-bagoes to the west side of the Mississippi.

The Washington Globe says that information has likewise been received by the War Department, from Gov. Dodge, that the important operation of removing the Winnebagoes west of the river Mississippi has been completed, and the sub-agent, the Rev. Mr. Low-weight that they are appropriate that they are a supported to the river Mr. Low-weight that they are a supported to the river Mr. Low-weight that they are a supported to the river Mr. Low-weight that they are a supported to the river Mr. Low-weight that they are a supported to the river Mr. Lowry, writes that they are encamped in the country which is to be their home, and settling down peacea-

BANKBUPT BILL DEFEATED. The Bankrupt Bill, upon which the heart and hopes of thousands, in every part of the land, have been fixed, has been killed in the House. It was nailed to the table, executed, without deliberation, but, perhaps, not without malice. It was taken up, as a Senate Bill, in course; and, af-It was taken up, as a senate Bill, in course; and, airet two readings, the question would have been on its reference, according to the usual order of proceeding. But Mr. Pickens moved to lay it on the table—a motion admitting of no debate. After a call of the House, the question was taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 101, nays 80. So there was a majority of twelve against even considering the Bill.

The Emperor Alexander, during the occu Paris, was present at an anniversary of one of the Hospitals. Plates were handed for contributions, and they were borne by some of the patrons' wires and daughters. The plate was held to the Emperor by an extremely pretty girl. As he gave his Louis d'ors, he whispered, 'Mademoiselle, this is for your bright eves.' The girl curtesied, and presented the plate again. 'What,' said the Emperor, 'more?' 'Yes,

Mormons. The Mormons are again collecting and building up a town at a place they call Nauvoo, in Il-linois. It is said that since last October 300 houses have gone up in the town. The persecution of these people by Missouri has led to this, and will finally re-sult in rendering them not only objects of charity but of fair example.—Logansport (Iu.) Herald.

DECENT THEE. Sometime on Friday evening, white Col. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, was at the Temperance Hall, his watch was stolen out of his fob. Very little was said about the affair, except to his immediate friends. He returned from Reading, and yesterday morning his watch 'in good order and well conditioned,' was sent to him.— Phil. Penn.

The Siamese Twins.—There are very few persons who know what has become of Chang and Eng, or where they are. They may be gratified to learn that they have 'settled down for life,' on a fine farm in Trapp Hill, a post town in Wilkes county, N. C. They write us that they are delighted with their farming operations, and are as happy as lords.—Trans-

A Slave Case .- The City Court of Baltimore, was engaged on Friday, in hearing the petition of a negro-man for his freedom, who had been brought into that State from Delaware. The laws of the State of Del-aware declare that a slave purchased for the intention of exportation shall be free. The Court sustained that law and declared the man to be free.

Boston and Maine Rail Road .- We learn that the Boston and Maine Rail Road is now opened, from the line of this State, where it unites with the Boston and Portland Rail Road, to the town of Exeter, and that the road is now under the charge of the Directors of the latter road, who have established trains of cars twice a day from Boston to Exeter, a distance of fift miles. The passage is made in a little more than two hours.—Boston Daily Adr.

witee a day from Boston to Exeter, a distance of fifty miles. The passage is made in a little more than two hours.—Boston Daily Adr.

Commerce.—The imports of the year ending 30th September last, reached the enormous amount of \$162,092,132; an amount never equalled save in the memorable year of speculation and over-trading, (1836,) when it rose to \$169,990,035. So, on the other hand, the exports were never equalled save in 1835 and 1836, and were but little surpassed even then. How is it that amid a general stagnation of trade and commerce there is more commerce than almost ever before?

A Convention is to be held in Syracuse the 5th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate abolition candidates for F ecters of President, &c.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

THIS paper is designed to illustrate the Prophecies. In a particular manner to expound the writings of the Prophets and Apostles relating to the Second coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, the first resurrection and the end of the world. It is conducted by Joshua V. Himes: assisted by Wm. Miller, and Josiah Lutch, writers on the prophecies.

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The signs of the Times is published on the first and fifteenth of every month. 24 numbers make a volume. Terms. One dollar in advance. All communications for the Signs of the Times should be directed to Joshua V. Himes, Boston, Mass. post paid. Letters on business to Dow and Jackson, 14 Devonshire street. ever yet sat one hour in his company and left it his enemy. His manners are simple and unaffected, his conversation always interesting, often instruc-

JOHN CURTIS. Jr., Tailor,

at prices to suit the times.

Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Garments of every description cut and made to order, at short notice, and in the best manner.

June 10. 24. 3m.

COLE'S PARAGON.

THOMAS COLE returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patrounge he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same, at his in Atkinson Street, 3d door from Milk St. where he would be happy to wait on all who favor him with

nerr custom.

Particular attention paid to Cutting Children's Hair.

PERFUMERY of all kinds kept for sale.



Dr. Hitchcock, Dentist. No. 98 Court Street, corner of Stoddard Street, Boston

Extracting, Filling and Setting Teeth.

Extracting, Filling and Setting Teeth.

Extracting.—Dr. H. has an Improved Extractor for removing teeth, which is superior and far preferable to all other instruments. Its popularity and excellence require no other recommendation than the fact, that during the past year it has removed nearly Two Thousand Teeth. Extracting 25 cents.

Filling Teeth.—The advertiser has paid particular attention to the one and only correct method of filling carious teeth with gold, and as he received the premium at the late Fair in this city, for his specimens, he will at the late Fair in this city, for his specimens, he will load decayed teeth and warrant them Price \$1.
Artificial Teeth.—Possons desirous of having artificial teeth, can have the Mineral or unchangeable

teeth, which are unsurpassed both as to their perfect ly natural appearance and utility. Single pivot teeth, \$2, and on gold plate lower than any other place in the city or country. Half or whole setts furnished on very low terms. Individuals are invited to call at office, and examine specimens. Dr. II. is permitted to refer to
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,

AMASA WAIKER, Esq. Dr. Thomas Barnes.

NOTICE.

JAMES TOLMAN, of the late firm of Macomber and Tolman, has taken the store recently occupied by Winckley and Dickenson, No. 6. Congress square, Congress Street, nearly opposite the old stand.

He will constantly be supplied with a complete assortment of first rate MERCHANT TAILOR'S GOODS, which will be sold at the very lowest

BOOK, CARD, and FANCY JOB PRINTERS,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have materials for doing all kinds of work in their line in the best manner, and well known to turn off work in a better manner, and with greater rapidity, than any press now in use. Circulars, Reports, Addresses, &c. executed at short notice. Anti-slavery friends are particularly myited to call.

Boston, 1840.—151f.

H. L. DEVEREUX, Book and Job Printer.

OF No. 4, Water Street, Boston. 20 THE OFFICE is furnished with good type of various sizes, suitable for Book and Pamphlet work; and with all the fashionable Job Type from the principal Type Foundries, in the United States, for Cardand Fancy Jobs.

March 6.

New Books,

For sale at the A. S. Office, 25 Cornhill.

FREEDOM'S LYRE.—A new Anti-Slavery Hymn T Book, compiled with great care, and just from the New-York press. Price 37 1-2 cents.

Freedom's Gift, or Sentiments of the Free.—A collection of original pieces of poetry and prose. Published at Hartford, Ct. Price 50 cents.

Mr. May's Discourse, on the Life and character of Charles Fellow. Delivered by fire the Massach.

Mr. May's Discourse, on the Life and character of Charles Follen—Delivered before the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in the Marlboro' Chapel, Boston, April 17, 1840. Price 17 cents. The above are all works of peculiar interest.

Boarding House for Seamen. COLORED SEAMEN'S HOME. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

SEAMEN'S HOME SOCIETY, KEPT BY WILLIAM P. POWELL & GEORGE A. BODEE.

No 61 Cherry, between Rosevelt street and James Slip. Cooks, Stewards and Seamen, who come to this house, will have their choice of ships and the highest wages. BOARDING IN NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN visiting New York, either transients by or for a considerable time, who have no partiality for an atmosphere reeking with the fumes of alcohol and tobacco, will find a pleasant, quiet, comfortable house during their stay, at the Temperance House 106 Barclay street, near the centre of business, and within few minutes' walk of all the Steamboat and within a few minutes' walk of all the Steambo Landings. The location is one of the most desirab Landings. The location is one of the most desirable in the city; the house new, spaceious and commodious; and the fare, though vegetable, and prepared with a strict regard to Temperance and Health, will be found acceptable, and embracing every variety desired by the undepraved appetite.

July 10.

A DWELLING HOUSE, pleasantly situated on Humphreys street, Dorchester, comprising parlor, sitting room, breakfast room and kitchen on the lower floor, four chambers and attic above, well of excellent twaer, garden, &c. Said house has recently been put in good repair. Inquire at 26 Congress st.

June 10—2431 GENTEEL BOARD.

F At 24 Franklin Place, near the Odeon. (1) FOUR lower and several upper chambers will by T vacated by gentlemen resuming their country seats on the first of April. Several single rooms may be taken immediately. The suits of rooms are convenient for families and others desiring a quiet, central and pleasant situation for a permanent residence—possessing the advantages of a large yard, and pleasure of a good according to the property of any agreement and relief to the property of any agreement and relief. y of good aqueduct and well water, bathing rooms, shower bath, ect. Strangers visiting the city, prefer ring private accommodations, are invited to call. 13-tf. J. E. FULLER.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of having their daughters taught the several branches of an English education, may be accommodated, as an opportunity now offers where they may receive such instruc-tion, irrespective of color. Terms moderate. Apply to CATHARINE B. HOUGHTON, West

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

THEORY OF LEGISLATION

THEORY OF LEGISLATION.
BY JEREMY BENTHAM.

TRANSLATED from the French of M. Dumont, by R. Hilderth, 2 vols. 12 mo. just published by WEEKS, JORDAN & CO. No. 121 Washington

by WEEKS, JORDAN & CU. Ao. 121 Washington Street.

Jeremy Bentham may be justly regarded as the most original genius of his times. He has done most for legislation as a science, than all other writers put together. The work above announced, compiled to together. The work above announced, compiled to Dumont, from the manuscripts and printed treatise of Bentham, exhibits a clear and comprehensive view of the whole subject of Legislation, civil and peasing to be the sole guide of the legislator. Many of it ideas developed in this work are as novel as they important.

important.

It is a remarkable fact, that neither the works pub.

It is a remarkable fact, that neither the works published by Bentham himself, with the exception of one or two of the least important, nor the compilations of Dumont, are to be found in any of the public libraries. The lamentable ignorance of the doctrines of Bentiam allude to him, serves to prove that our private libraries are equally deficient.

Those persons who have been accustomed to meet at the doctrine of utility, the greatest good of the greatest number, will now have an opportunity to learn what-that doctrine really is, and what practiced application Bentham proposed to make of it. This treatise on legislation ought to be in the bands of every lawyer, every judge, every legislator, and indeed of every person who wishes to know the true foundation of rights and obligations.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING A SELECTION FROM THE

WRITINGS OF THE LATE DR. FOLLEN. WRITINGS OF THE LATE DR. FOLIEN.

Besides various articles which Dr. Folien has formished to periodical journals in our country, he left a large number of manuscripts, many of which would need no alteration to prepare them for the press. It is thought that a selection from three manuscripts, with a republication of some of the articles which have already appeared in print, would be welcomed by his friends as a grateful means of preserving and extending the influence of his mind.

Many of his seramons, his lectures on Moral Philosophy, on Schiller and on Switzerland, were completed. He had also made considerable progress in the preparation of a work on Psychology, the introduction to which was completed, and which it was his cancet desire to finish.

desire to finish.

It is proposed to collect such of these writings as shall appear most suitable for publication, and to prefix to them a memoir, prepared by Mrs. Folles, They will probably fill four duodecimo Volunes,

of 300 to 400 pages each, and be divided as follows 1 vol. of sermons and other theological writings
1 do on German Literature, including Lectures

Schiller.

I do on Moral Philosophy, and kindred subjects. I do on Moral Philosophy, and kingred subjects.

I do Miscellanies, with memoir and portrait.

The work will be delivered to subscribers, neally bound in Boards at one dollar and a quarter a volume.

An engraving, from the excellent portrait of Dr. Follen, by Gambardella, will be given in one of the volume. len, by Gambardella, will be given in one of the values, which will be put to press as soon as adhein number of subscribers is obtained. The friends of br. Follen, who may receive subscription paper, are therefore requested to return them before the lst of May, to Hilliard, Gray, & Co. Publishers, Boston.

Mr. Beckwith's Family School AT WEST NEWTON, MASS.

THE Rev. Geo. C. Beckwith will open, on second Wednesday in May, his FANILY Sen designed to receive lads over six years of age, and only instruct them in all the branches preparate and only instruct of the control of tual, social and moral. The number is not excee twenty; and to them all, he will, as far as possible act the part of a parent. The location, eight mile from Boston, on the Worcester rail-road, and accomplete ble almost every hour of the day during the war senson, is in point of health, pleasantness, and for dom from bad influences, one of the most eligible;

dom from bad influences, one of the most eligible New England.

Terms. For tuition, board, washing, fuel as lights, \$40 a quarter. Only two terms, each weeks, commencing permanently on the first blad in May and November.

To Further particulars, together with ample tes monials from the best sources, may be had on apple and the principal, and Circulars at No. 9 cm bill. Boston

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JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale THE SLAVE : or the Memoirs of Archy Moo DESPOTISM IN AMERICA, by the author of Archy Moore. Price 50 cents.

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To ADVERTISERS. Heretofore it has not been wish to obtain advertising patronage to an able extent, believing that our subscribers sively with reading matter. By the of our friends, however, we are now our columns, to a moderate extent, to such p may choose to use them as an advertising As our paper has a wide circulation among p all political parties and nearly every religi-ination, and as our subscribers are confess munity, we can confidently a er friends or opposers of abolitions find it for their interest to avail then portunity now presented of enlarging the nu their customers. Book-sellers of all classes, literary, scientific or religious, will find the a medium of advertising quite as advantageau of the religious papers of the day. Especi they find it for their interest to advertise in umns all works which relate in any m forms of the day, whether physical or class of people feel so lively an inter class of people feel so lively an interest subjects as the readers of anti-slavery papers, chanics, also, of all classes, who do businest city, and merchants engaged in the retail trule find it for their advantage to advertise in del tor. We invite them to do so. Our terms, it seen by reference to the first page, are very cast We confidently look for patronage, from our at least, if not from our opponents

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